

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



A Naval Diversion—The Chaplain's Lecture on the "Kearsarge"

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, February 5, 1903

Time for Republicans To Get Together.

IT WILL be well for the Republicans of the country to face the fact that their party is threatened with wrangles and feuds such as came near bringing defeat to it in 1880, which did defeat it in 1884 and 1888, and like those which proved fatal to the Democracy in 1896, 1900, and at several earlier dates. The Iowa case, in which Speaker Henderson withdrew from the canvass in 1902 and brought consternation to his party throughout the country for a few days, is well remembered. Nor is the disturbance in Iowa ended. Governor Cummins is still as widely divergent from the more conservative element—that represented by Secretary Shaw and Speaker Henderson—as ever, and Senator Dolliver has just made an assault in his branch of Congress on the tariff policy of his party, which provoked bitter comment.

In other Western States also there are dangerous Republican feuds. Governor LaFollette's fight against Senator Spooner, which disturbed Wisconsin in 1902, is not yet closed, though Spooner has been re-elected. The rival factionists in the gubernatorial fight in Ohio have each been appealing to Senator Hanna for aid, and thus embarrassing the Senator and their party. Hanna, Payne, and other Republican leaders appealed to the party in Colorado to stop fighting on the senatorship question, but without avail. The wrangles of Republican leaders in Oregon only last year lost the head of the State ticket and elected a Democratic Governor.

The situation in the East is equally unpromising. Vermont's prohibition quarrel cut the Republican lead on Governor in 1902 to a low figure. Republican disaffection and the Social Labor diversion have given the Governor to the Democrats in Rhode Island. In Massachusetts and other New England States the Republicans are weakened by the Socialist menace and the split on the tariff question. Delaware has its anti-Addicks fight, which has hit the party in that State hard for several years, and which, if continued, will surely lose the State to the Republicans in 1904. Corrupt practices have assailed the Republicans in Pennsylvania, and Quay's course in uniting with the Democrats in the territorial admission fight in the Senate has further demoralized his party in his own State. New York's plurality of 111,000 for Odell in 1900 was cut to a little less than 9,000 in 1902, and the Democrats are boasting that if they had had Parker instead of Coler they would have carried the State, while several Republican members of the Legislature have just refused to vote for the re-election of Senator Platt.

The South is more anti-Republican at this moment than it has been at any previous time since Cleveland's election in 1892. It will be solid for the Democratic ticket next year. Discussion of the tariff, reciprocity, beet sugar, shipping subsidies, and other questions reveals schisms and feuds among Republicans. Coincidentally with this discord among them come the dropping of the ill-fated silver issue and a general move toward the unification of the Democracy all over the country. That union of the South with the East under an Eastern candidate, which gave the Democracy a victory more than once in the past, is again inevitable. If the Republicans are to emerge from this chaos and win in 1904 they must pull right and pull in the same direction.

A situation confronts the Republican party throughout the country to which its leaders should give prompt, earnest, and intelligent attention, and that without loss of time.

A Startling Confession of Shame.

THANKS TO the confession of former Wardman Blissert, of the New York police, we now know much better than we ever did before "who got it"; who the "John Does" were, during the Tammany police régime at least; who they were in the circles "higher up" who waxed fat and bought valuable real estate in "Japan" and elsewhere out of the proceeds of "protection" for the dives, the gambling dens, the nests of thieves, swindlers, and cut-throats, and, most horrible and revolting of all, the nameless dens of shame, many of them established and "protected" for the sole object of the revenue extorted from the wretched creatures who plied their trade therein.

In the several police investigations of the past ten years the lid has been removed from the pit of Tammany Hall's villainess and corruption in New York to a degree

that all clean-minded men shudder to remember, but Blissert has gone further and uncovered a mess of rottenness the stench of which would be overpowering in any community whose olfactories had not already been deadened to the vilest odors. It is perfectly safe to assert that in no other city in the civilized world, outside possibly of Constantinople, could such revolting disclosures be made and produce so little of a shock to the public conscience.

Do we realize what these disclosures of Wardman Blissert mean? That we, the citizens of a so-called Christian city in a free country, a city where virtue, honor, purity, and truth are the rule of life in ten thousand homes; we who profess to be the most vigilant, progressive, liberty-loving people in the world, have allowed ourselves to be ruled over for years by a gang of freebooters as coarse, vicious, shameless, and cruel as ever flew a black flag or scourged a sea? Do we realize that the very men we have been paying at liberal rates to guard our homes, to protect our lives and promote peace and order, have taken advantage of their authority to rob the poor and defenseless, to spread defilement among the young and innocent, to make merchandise of the virtue of women, to lure the weak and erring into dens of vice? Do we realize that men who have been taking our pay as guardians and upholders of law have been all these years striking hands with thieves, cut-throats, procurers, and scoundrels of every name, and growing enormously rich on the spoils they have thus gathered in?

To the mind of the layman, untutored in the ways of the New York courts, the confession of Blissert would seem to be enough to insure the conviction and punishment of the men whom he names as his former partners in malfeasance, debauchery, and crime. And so no doubt it would if our methods of legal procedure made as directly and clearly for justice as they should. Blissert's statement is direct and positive and is sustained by a mass of corroborative evidence. A thousand circumstances and happenings in the history of New York's police in the past few years confirm its substantial truthfulness.

There is probably no one acquainted with conditions in New York during the period covered by Blissert's testimony who does not believe that the former wardman has revealed the truth about the organized scoundrelism which a Tammany police force has been imposing on the metropolis for no one knows how many years. What shall be done about it? Shall it be the same old story; the same bickerings in the courts; the same weary round of stays, appeals, re-trials, and all the hundred and one tricks of legal legerdemain, with the not impossible result, as in similar cases in the recent past, of these same scoundrels being restored to duty or reappointed by Tammany to their old places, to resume their criminal careers with more vigor, if not more boldness, than before?

We shall see.

A Trick That Worked.

THE STORY of a trick that worked is told in the decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court, on the franchise-tax law of New York State. This law, which provides for the taxation of the franchises of street-car and similar corporations as real estate, just as they are taxed in Ohio and many other States, was bitterly fought by the corporations of New York, embracing some of the strongest in the United States. The corporations expected to defeat the bill in the Legislature and were astonished at the overwhelming force of public sentiment in its favor, which finally won a victory. Facing defeat, they resorted to strategy.

Senator Ford, of New York City, who stood behind the tax bill, safeguarded it from a number of slyly worded amendments, which would have nullified its effect, and finally a strong and consistent law was passed by the Legislature. Then the corporations, on the pretense that the local tax assessors might not treat all interests fairly, induced Governor Roosevelt to call an extra session of the Legislature, to amend the law, so that the assessments on franchises would be made by a State board instead of by the local authorities. Senator Ford pointed out to Mr. Roosevelt that as the State constitution places the taxing power in the hands of local authorities, the proposed amendment, transferring it, so far as corporate franchises are concerned, to a new State authority, might make the act unconstitutional. Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Ford that he had assurances from the highest judicial authority in the State that even if the proposed new provision were to be pronounced unconstitutional, the rest of the law would be valid and the assessments could still be levied by the local boards. It is probable that the Court of Appeals, which will finally adjudicate the case, may take this view of the matter.

The law was passed with the above amendment, which the corporations suggested, at the extra session. As soon as it was passed the corporations attacked its validity, centering their opposition mainly on the tricky amendment they themselves had suggested, empowering a State board to fix assessments. This power the corporations held to be unconstitutional. Judge Earle decided against this contention when the matter was referred to him, but the appellate division of the Supreme Court, by a vote of three to two, decides in favor of the corporations. It must be conceded that the dissenting opinions of Justices Chester and Smith are more in line with public expectation and receive the greatest public favor.

The end of the case is not yet, for the people of this State, burdened with taxes as they have been, are in no mood to help the corporations to escape their fair and equitable obligations. It would be wisdom on the part of the latter not to provoke public resentment too far, for no one knows to what lengths it may ultimately be led, in view of the decided trend toward socialism which recent elections have disclosed.

The Plain Truth.

HOW EFFICIENT the State railroad commission of New York is—in the service of the railways—was signally shown by its action regarding the overcrowded condition of our surface and elevated railways. After six hours' secret conference, the commission issued an order directing an improved and extended service on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad and also directing the construction of third tracks on certain of its lines, in the congested parts of the city. Its order in reference to the improvement of the service by the running of additional cars and trains will be operative only when the Manhattan Elevated is in condition to make it so. It really adds little to the burdens of the company, but the order regarding the construction of additional tracks is precisely what the Manhattan Elevated is anxious to receive and has been most anxious to secure. It will now be able to demand from the city authorities these additional franchise favors, which are of inestimable value and for which a new corporation would pay extravagant figures. The road will now assert that it is not asking a favor, but is simply endeavoring to carry out the mandate of the railway commission. It has been notorious that the railroads of this State have had nothing whatever to fear from our State commission, and that they generally got what they wanted, whether the public did or not.

IF THE German government, as reported, is surprised at the hostile tone of the American press and the suspicion of our leading newspapers that Germany is eager to antagonize the Monroe Doctrine, then our government should be no less surprised at the decidedly offensive attitude of many leading German newspapers, which, as the London *Spectator* points out, are greatly "influenced in their comment on foreign affairs by the information and the hints given them from official quarters." The leading Berlin papers have recently declared that Germany has never recognized the Monroe Doctrine and intimated that she never will recognize it, because it is "obsolete as far as it is at all tangible." At this time, when Germany's intrusive policy in the Venezuelan incident has created fresh suspicion of its good intentions, the sinister expressions of the Berlin newspapers have particular force. They emphasize the fact that this is a good time, in the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty, to make it perfectly plain to Germany that the Monroe Doctrine means something and that we propose to maintain its meaning in the fullest sense. We must settle this question with Germany, and we may as well settle it now. Incidentally, it might be added that the way to keep it settled is by building up a navy abundantly able to maintain our position against Germany and against all of Europe, if necessary.

FOR MANY years the foreign news service of the New York *Herald* has been one of the most valuable and commanding features of that journal and one that has helped, perhaps more than any other, to give it a worldwide prestige and influence. In the development and maintenance of this department Mr. Bennett has brought to the *Herald* the brightest and most resourceful men that the world could furnish and the amplest equipment that money and modern newspaper ingenuity could command; and the record of its achievements in news-getting in all lands and climes, from the equator to the poles, constitutes one of the marvels of modern times. It is because of these things that we have no doubt whatever either as to the justice or as to the outcome of the action which the *Herald* has recently instituted against certain newspapers in Berlin, which charged that the *Herald's* Berlin dispatches were "faked up" in its Paris office, and were therefore an imposition upon its readers. Whatever may be the *Herald's* journalistic shortcomings, it has never been accused of faking and padding its foreign news, of which it has more of an exclusive and important kind and of a greater variety than any other paper in the world. If justice is done, as it probably will be, these Berlin sheets will suffer severely for the malicious libel they have uttered against our enterprising contemporary.

WHETHER OR not President Roosevelt has read the riot act, as recently reported, to the Republican leaders of the Senate, including Messrs. Aldrich and Spooner, and told them that he would accept no milk-and-water anti-trust measure, the fact remains that nobody has expected the passage by the present Congress of any bill against which corporate influences were concentrated. In late years it has not been the habit of the American Congress, no matter whether it has been in Democratic or Republican control, to antagonize the corporations. Representatives of the most powerful of these constitute a majority of the Senate and a good part of the House. There is no secret about this and no one will deny it. What is needed at Washington more than anything else is an administration that will utilize persistently and courageously all its powers for the enforcement of the so-called Sherman anti-trust act. As Senator Edmunds has pointed out, in a recent letter to this paper, that act provides abundant remedies for existing evils, and if Congress would only vote the necessary funds for the prosecution of cases, and if the President, and especially the Attorney-General, would intrust the management of the prosecution to competent and courageous hands, most of the evils which have grown up since the expansion of the trusts could be readily curbed or cured. We have little sympathy with the sweeping outcry against all legitimate corporate enterprises as destructive trusts. Most of them are conducive to the public good. Those that have used their tremendous power by unlawful methods for the suppression of legitimate competition should be called to strict account. That is the first duty of the President.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IT WAS a little over forty years ago, when this country was still in the throes of the Civil War, that Colonel



COL. WM. CONANT CHURCH, Recently honored by a dinner at Delmonico's, New York.—*Cox.*

William Conant Church and his brother Francis, the former fresh from well-merited honors won on the battle-field, established the *Army and Navy Journal*, a paper that from its initial issue to the present day has stood for the highest ideals of character and service in its own field, and has been the recognized exponent of the best thought on everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of both branches of our War Department, our forces on land and sea. It was therefore an eminently fitting, though partial, recognition which Colonel Church received for the distinguished service he has rendered the country when, on the evening of January 19th, some two hundred of his fellow-citizens honored him with a dinner at Delmonico's famous banquet-hall. No similar event in the metropolis in recent days has brought together a larger number of representative men, of men eminent in many walks of life. Major-General Francis V. Greene, the new police commissioner of New York, presided and introduced the speakers, who included Colonel Church, Major-General Adna R. Chaffee, Rear-Admiral Bradford, Mayor Low, Charles R. Miller, editor-in-chief of the *New York Times*, and Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet and critic. Others present at the chairman's table were Francis P. Church, Colonel Daniel Appleton, Richard Watson Gilder, Cornelius N. Bliss, Rear-Admiral Melville, General Grenville M. Dodge, James W. Alexander, and Judge J. C. Gray. Letters of regret were also received and read from persons of prominence, including, among others, President Roosevelt, Secretary Hay, J. Pierpont Morgan, Secretary Moody, Assistant War-Secretary Sanger, and Adjutant-General Corbin, all of whom united in paying tributes of hearty and sincere esteem and admiration for the veteran guest of the evening.

IT WAS at Puerto Cabello, the little seaport town of Venezuela which has figured so prominently in the recent proceedings in that quarter, that Simon Bolivar, South America's one great hero and true statesman, began his military career. There must still be living in Venezuela old men who were boys when Bolivar entered Caracas in triumph, when women gave their jewels for the cause of the state, and strewed the streets with flowers, when the prisons opened and the victims of Spanish tyranny walked free. Bolivar, it will be remembered, opposed a statue in his own honor, bidding the people wait until his death, when they could judge without prejudice. "Never raise monuments to a man in his lifetime," was his wise counsel; "he may change; he may betray." Nothing could more clearly reveal the solid character of the man than this sensible utterance.

IF IT were permissible to apply the term "old woman eloquent" to any living person there is no one to whom

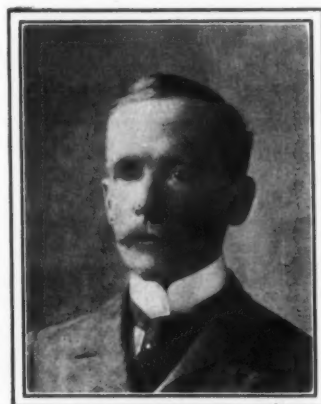


MARY A. LIVERMORE, The noted lecturer and reform leader who recently celebrated her eighty-second birthday.—*Vander.*

the application would be so proper and fitting as to Mary A. Livermore, the author, lecturer, and reform leader, who recently celebrated her eighty-second birthday at her home in Melrose, Mass. Mrs. Livermore has lived not only an unusually long, but a remarkably useful and eventful life. Her career, in many respects, closely resembles that of her fellow worker, the distinguished Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who is also an octogenarian, and, like herself, is still the centre of many noble activities. The lives of the two have been paralleled in many fields of philanthropic endeavor, and both have contributed largely and variously to the welfare of their fellow-men. Mrs. Livermore is a native of Boston. At the age of twenty-five she married Rev. D. P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, and the two lived to celebrate their golden wedding in 1895, Mr. Livermore surviving that happy event for four years, his death occurring in 1899. Both were active and prominent in the anti-slavery movement for many years, being closely associated in this work with such leaders as Garrison, Hig-

ginson, Beecher, Hale, and Lovejoy, and sharing with them the obloquy and persecution visited upon the heads of all who dared to speak and stand for the truth. In 1857 Mr. Livermore removed to Chicago and became editor of a Universalist paper, his wife being his associate. During the Civil War Mrs. Livermore went to the front as a member of the Sanitary Commission and distinguished herself for heroic, efficient, and noble service rendered among the wounded and suffering men on the battle-fields and in the hospitals. Her experiences during this period, as related subsequently in her "Story of the War," were thrilling to a high degree and full of intense interest. In later years Mrs. Livermore has thrown her energies chiefly into the woman-suffrage movement and the cause of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in both of which she has been prominent officially and an acknowledged leader. For ten years she was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts. But Mrs. Livermore is known best to the public at large as a platform lecturer, a field of service wherein she stands unrivaled among the women of her time. As a public speaker Mrs. Livermore deservedly ranks with such masters of the forensic art as Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, and John B. Gough, and her popularity in this respect is almost equal to any of these. For more than forty continuous years she has been a "star" of the lyceum platform in both England and America, and has delivered more public addresses than any woman who has ever lived. Mrs. Livermore's power as an orator comes not more from the inspiring earnestness and genuine eloquence infusing all her utterances than from the charm of a gentle, true, and noble womanhood. That Mrs. Livermore has lost none of her interest in public questions or any of her characteristic vigor of expression is evident from a letter which she wrote to a *Melrose* newspaper a few days ago, giving her views on trusts. In this letter Mrs. Livermore strongly denounces that class who have but "one supreme good in life—money," and declares that the present high prices of food and fuel are brought about largely by selfish and greedy combinations of capital. "The most desirable thing," she says, "to be immediately accomplished is to remedy the coal famine and to lower the high prices of food and fuel. Aside from this immediate necessity the matter most desired by the American people for their protection in the natural pursuits of life is the regulation of trusts. They may be beneficial under strong government control."

THE APPOINTMENT of Baron Speck von Sternberg as German ambassador at Washington, to succeed



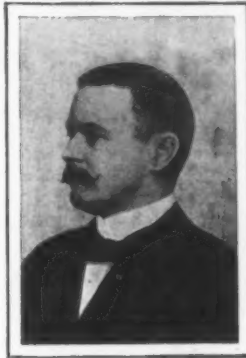
BARON VON STERNBERG, The new German ambassador at Washington. Copyright, 1903, by Cinedinst.

Baron von Holleben, is probably the happiest choice that could have been made for this important diplomatic post, especially in view of the relations now existing between Germany and the United States. Many rumors have been afloat during the past year that Germany was nourishing sinister designs upon American interests, and certain phases of the Venezuelan affairs have helped to lend color to these reports. The appointment of Baron Sternberg will go far to allay these growing suspicions. He has spent many years of his life at Washington and understands the tone and temper of the American people on such subjects as that of foreign interference thoroughly. Furthermore, the new ambassador has embraced the first opportunity since his appointment, in a newspaper interview at Berlin, to declare frankly and without reserve his feeling and attitude toward us with reference to the Monroe Doctrine and the commercial rivalry between his nation and our own. And his utterances on these points showed a spirit of reasonableness, good sense, and friendly regard that left nothing to be desired. The baron will also be particularly welcome in diplomatic circles in Washington because of his charming wife, the Baroness von Sternberg, who, before her marriage, was Lillian Langham, a Kentucky beauty. They were married in London in 1900. The baroness is a beautiful woman. The baron is an intimate personal friend of President Roosevelt and in the days before the Spanish-American war, when both held other official positions in Washington, they were frequently together in tramping and hunting expeditions.

IN THE recently published memoirs of Sir Edward Blount, who lived in Paris for many years, where he became prominent in banking and railway circles, are many interesting anecdotes of men prominent in public life in his day. Once, he tells us, when he was at the Foreign Office, Lord Palmerston came into the chancellery, where a number of subordinates, including Blount, were at work, and exclaimed: "What a shocking bad smell there is here!" At first no one could discover any clue to the mystery. Presently Lord Palmerston had a happy thought. "Pull that bookcase away from the wall," he exclaimed. As soon as this was done a dead cat was found. Palmerston looked at it for a moment, and then said, with sly humor and in his jocular manner, "Ah, that, I suppose, was the cat that was let out of the bag." Lord Palmerston shone both in politics and society, for in truth he was as amiable as he was capable. He used to ride a great deal about London, we are told, and always

with a flower between his teeth. It was his habit to stop opposite certain club windows in St. James's Street and Pall Mall, in order to talk across the pavement with the members. Once, when somebody was begging for a decoration, he exclaimed, "Give him the Thistle, for he is such an ass that he is sure to eat it."

NO ONE of the Nobel prizes for 1902 recently awarded to five eminent Europeans was more richly merited or more worthily bestowed than that which fell to Major Ross, the Englishman whose investigations and discoveries as to the cause and cure of malarial diseases have laid the whole world under deep indebtedness to him. The Nobel prize fund, it will be remembered, was founded by a wealthy Dane and provides for the division each year of the substantial sum of \$200,000 among five persons who shall be adjudged by a committee to have rendered the most conspicuous service to mankind during the year. The five persons to whom the awards were made for 1902 were Professor de Martens, the eminent jurist and one of the chief figures in the Hague peace conference and the recent Hague arbitration court; Professor Mommson, the German historian; Professor Fischer, the German chemist; Dr. Lorenz, the distinguished surgeon, and Major Ross. As yet the medical world is not fully agreed as to the extent to which the mosquito is responsible for the dissemination of malaria, but Major Ross's discoveries in this field are unquestionably of great value. No one in his own department of science will begrudge him the recognition which he now receives, and which should spur him on to further useful efforts above his special line of research.



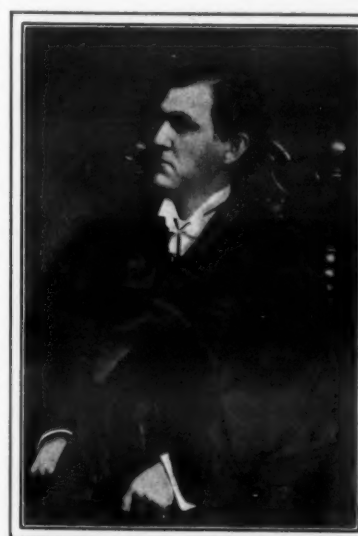
MAJOR RONALD ROSS, Who received a Nobel prize for eminent service to mankind.

IT WAS a graceful and eminently fitting compliment which Miss Helen Gould received when President Roosevelt proposed her health at the recent banquet of the Young Women's Christian Association in Washington. Miss Gould has been not only a generous patron of the young men's branch of this society, but has given even more largely of her time, thought and means to the Young Women's Association. In this, as in all her good work, Miss Gould has acted without ostentation or from any selfish motive whatever, but simply through the desire which dominates her whole life of doing the largest possible good to her fellow-men. How important and influential an organization the Young Men's Christian Association has become may be judged by the fact that at its fiftieth anniversary in Washington it brought together no less than 3,000 of its members, including delegates from nearly every State in the Union. Among the guests and speakers at the anniversary banquet were President Roosevelt, Secretaries Hay and Wilson and Attorney-General Knox, in addition to many representatives of the army and the navy. So exceedingly useful an organization well deserves such high recognition.

THE BARONESS VON HUTTEN, author of "Our Lady of the Beeches," expects to visit this country during the present winter. Her home is in Bavaria, Germany, but she is a native of Pennsylvania.

WHEN A public official, whose sworn duty it is to uphold law and order, violates the law in order

to inflict punishment on an enemy, his conduct cannot be too severely censured. The recent act of Lieutenant-Governor James H. Tillman, of South Carolina, nephew of United States Senator Tillman, in fatally shooting Mr. N. G. Gonzales, editor of the *State*, at Columbia, S. C., looks like one of the most inexcusable deeds on record. It is true that Gonzales had in his newspaper, during a political campaign, attacked Tillman in vituperative terms, but that was in August last, and then, if ever, was the time for Tillman's wrath to blaze up. His resentment had smoldered long enough to die out. The editor appears to have been unarmed when he was met on the street by the Lieutenant-Governor, who fired without warning. Gonzales himself justly characterized the shot as cowardly, and as such the indignant people of the State regarded it. Tillman was promptly jailed, but it is predicted that he will not be severely punished for the murder, but will before long be set free to compete still further with his uncle in the Senate chamber in making the name of Tillman odious.



JAMES H. TILLMAN, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, who shot an editor in cold blood.—*Reckling.*



FRANK BOSTOCK, THE WELL-KNOWN
TRAINER OF WILD BEASTS.

The Secret of Wild-animal Training

As Told by Frank C. Bostock

By Tom Thorne



REDUCED TO SUBMISSION BY THE
TRAINER'S WILL.

MR. FRANK C. BOSTOCK is a successful trainer of wild animals because he understands human nature. This statement seems a bit paradoxical, but it is not, for Mr. Bostock says that in controlling animals he takes the same attitude and follows the same course that he has learned in getting along with men—and that is the secret of animal training.

"Suppose," said Mr. Bostock, "that I am about to train a lion to perform certain tricks. If I went at once into his cage and attempted to drive him, I would probably be killed. But I don't do that. Before I try to teach him anything I let the lion get used to me. I hang about his cage day after day, talking to him and keeping in his sight. He would see me late at night and early in the morning. I would give him his food and water. Occasionally I would pat his head, and gradually the lion comes to have a friendly feeling toward me. I become, as it were, an acquaintance of his, and from becoming accustomed to me the lion grows to like me; and I begin to like the lion, too, just as you would like any big pet, a horse or a big dog. Then I go into the lion's cage without being obtrusive or brusque. The big, dangerous beast, having gotten used to seeing me outside, scarcely notices the difference when I am in his private domain. I gradually approach him and drive him about the cage, cracking my whip so that he will know that I mean business. The lion probably believes that there is much greater power in that whip than there really is. If I hit him with it, I do not hurt him. There is a knack in cracking a whip so that it will not give much pain. I could swing a whip on you and strike you with a 'crack!' but you would scarcely feel it.

"It will not do to severely hurt the lion. That would arouse his anger and he would spring on you and tear you to pieces. Any animal at bay will fight and certainly a lion will. The plan is to induce him to do what you want without his realizing that you are having your way about it. Even with the most gentle methods, sometimes the brute will spring at you. But before he springs he will give you a little warning. A rattlesnake before he strikes always pulls himself into the shape of a letter 'S.' Then look out for him. I will let a rattler follow my hand along with only an inch between my fingers and his teeth, and there won't be any danger until he draws back into the shape of an S, and that's the time to get away. A lion is the same way. When he follows you slowly there is no danger until he settles back for a moment on his haunches. He is getting ready to spring then, and it is the signal for attack.

"When I go into my lion's cage and I see that he is preparing for the spring I step out of the door. I have often had that experience. Every time that the lion gets ready to spring I get out of the way, but I go back again each time until finally he grows tired of the game and does not molest me. You say that it's a pretty risky proceeding, constantly dodging a lion's attack. Well, it is, and I have had some ugly cuts from lions, but there are chances to be taken in all the occupations and that's the chance a man takes in training big animals. If you had a lion with you always from his cubhood he

would be as docile as a dog and there would be no danger of his hurting you. You could easily induce him to go through tricks on the stage, but he would do his performance in such a lifeless way that it would not be interesting to the audience. They like to see the beasts open their great jaws, snarl and growl. People like the excitement which they feel in seeing the danger of the man in the cage. So we don't begin training lions until they are grown or nearly so. We don't want them too well trained.

"As an illustration of what I said of a lion's becoming used to any constant companion, there is the cage where the 'lamb and the lion lie down together.' The lamb is a full-grown sheep now, and it has been with its big companion since the latter was a cub. They were children together, and the idea of eating his companion does not occur to the lion, although they are in the same small cage together day and night."

Mr. Bostock's show is unusual because of the number of big animals of the cat tribe which perform in it. He has one troupe of twenty-two lions trained by Captain Bonavita; another of leopards, panthers, and jaguars directed by a small young woman, Marie Morelli, and a third, containing lions, tigers and other animals, which are handled by Herman Weedon. It is generally recognized that the "cat animals" are the most difficult to control. Their character is dangerous. They are vicious, treacherous, sulky, and unwilling. Yet they are apparently not less intelligent than the more docile brutes. I asked Mr. Bostock how he accounted for the difficulty in training the feline animals.

"Well, in the first place," said the trainer, "the cat animals are carnivorous. To obtain their food they are used to taking life; and to reach their prey they must crawl and sneak and spring unawares. You can't show them anything, like you can some of the gentler beasts. They must be driven gradually. It is their very nature to kill—as common to them as eating. So a lion thinks nothing of taking the life of a man. That is why his tribe are so much more deadly than the animals which are gentle and peaceable in their impulses. One trained lion, however, is of great influence among the others. If you have one good friend in your group, one who knows you and likes you, the others will follow his example. In dealing with the stranger, you can keep your tame lion between you and him. When you want to drive the untamed beast you can reach around your tame friend and strike the stranger with your stick. Your trained lion will act as a shield and defense to you. Seeing that the tame one submits to you and obeys you, the new lion soon begins to acquiesce, with perhaps a growled protest.

"All the wild beasts which I have in my menagerie have been trained within a year. This shows that it does not take long to get them under control if you go about it in the right way. And it isn't considered wise to overfeed lions or tigers which are public performers. If their appetites were always thoroughly satisfied they would be too high-spirited, less tractable, and to handle them would involve greater danger. We have to feed the carnivorous ones meat, of course, but not all they can eat.

"The general principle of animal training is to proceed easily and gradually, being gently persistent but not aggressive, overcoming opposition by persuasion rather than by direct opposition and force. It is the same course as that which applies to men. You first become acquainted with the man from whom you wish to obtain a favor. Then, as a feeling of friendship grows between you, he is at last glad to do as you wish.

"An animal trainer loves his animals. He likes to be with them as much as he can. You will find Bonavita, who trains the lions, about their cages as late as one o'clock in the morning, long after the show is over; and if you were here at seven o'clock that same morning you would probably see him again, moving from

cage to cage, talking to them and patting their great heads. I love animals, myself, and am with them as much as possible. I go into the cages with the trainers and give them the benefit of my experience, and at the same time keep in touch and sympathy with the animals."

It is no wonder that Mr. Bostock loves animals, for he comes to it by the right of heredity. His father was one of the most noted animal trainers and showmen of England and his mother was the daughter of a showman. Mr. Bostock has brothers who are in the wild-animal line in England.

"My father," said Mr. Bostock, "was a famous horseman in his time and he had charge of the horses in the show which was owned by my mother's father. It was there that my father became acquainted with my mother, and afterward father succeeded to the business. Although there were none in the animal business more progressive than my father in his time, he would have laughed at the idea of one man controlling a cage of twenty-two lions, as you have seen to-night. This shows how the trade of handling wild animals is moving forward. As my father conducted big shows I was with the animals from early boyhood, always about their cages. I went among them with the trainers and knew how they handled their fierce pupils.

"One day when I was still in school I came home to learn that there had been a calamity in the show. The trainer who handled lions had gone into the cage when he was a bit intoxicated and had beaten and abused his performers. They turned on him, and he was sent to a hospital. I was familiar with his work and went into the cage and put the lions through their tricks. It was simply what was called a 'cage act,' performed in a wagon cage. The lions were driven from one part of the cage to another and made to jump over a horizontal rod a few times. My father didn't know that I was going into the cage until I had the performance well under way.

"When you come out of there, young man," he said, "you'll catch it!"

"But I didn't. Instead my father patted me on the back and told me that I was all right. The next day without my father's knowledge I got into the cage again and had success with the lions. Father consented then to my leaving school and going with the show; I was better at that than I was at school anyhow, and for several weeks I handled the lions every day until their own trainer came out of the hospital.

"The very first time that he entered the cage they leaped at him again and tore his flesh so severely that he was again carried to the hospital. The lions had conceived a hatred for him and my father decided that I had better remain in the cage. So for two years I gave the daily performance with the lions. From that time on I was in the animal business, later managing a show for my mother, and then buying her out and starting a show of my own in a small way. Anybody could handle animals if he just knew how. I have never dealt with any but the big ones, and I know that the old saying applies with them just as it does in the ordinary business of life, that 'you can catch more with sugar than with vinegar.'"

Ye Ambitious Pigge.



ONCE UPONNE a time there lived a fat pigge who had ambitions to break into Society.

"Am I notte of aristocratic appearance?" quoth he. "My gait is dignified & I am sleek & portly. Also my hoofs shine like ivory & almost I have eliminated ye grunt from my system. Lo! in future I shalle be a Horse!"

Wherefore he practiced long & diligently until hys speech was a sort of cross between a Horse's neigh & ye noyse of a keg of nayles rolling downstayres.

Then he washed hys coat, stuck a glasse in hys eye & presented hymself atte ye doore of ye Horses' Clubbe.

"Whatte hast thou to offer as credentials?" inquired ye Mayne Guy.

Ye Ambitious Pigge lifted uppe hys voice in hys new fake whinney & sedde:

"Lo, aristocratic sir! I will root for thee in ye mudde & do alle thy dirty work. I was once a Pigge; but now I am fatte & prosperous & I fain would be a Horse!"

Thenne ye Horses consulted among themselves.

"He looketh to me much like a Pigge," sedde one.

"& of a truth he hath a Pigge's voice!" quoth another.

"But as he hath observed to us," suggested a third, "he may be useful to us, for verily we need people to root

for us in ye mudde—& of a truth he hath much dough and a toadying disposition."

"True!" sayde ye others. "He is a pigge and a cad—but he is rich & we can use hym!"

So ye Pigge was admitted into Society.

"Thou art now a Horse!" sedde ye clubbe members.

"Come in with us & have some hay." So ye Pigge partook of hay, though he would much rather have hadde swill. Hys exterior had joined ye Horses' Clubbe but hys stomach was still all Pigge. Yette was he too proud to confess that he hadde such plebeian tastes; & so he grew thinner & thinner on hys diet of hay until one morning hys valet founde hym with alle four of hys feete sticking uppe in ye air.

No one went to hys funeral. "He was only a Pigge after alle!" said ye Horses.

"In life he was too proud to associate with us!" said ye Pigges.

& so ye only mourners were a flea who hadde lived uponne hym, & ye sexton, who got but six bits for burying hym.

& this is ye lesson, dear children, of ye life & death of ye Ambitious Pigge:

(1) Better be a respected Pigge than a despised Toady.

(2) Be content to be merely what you are.

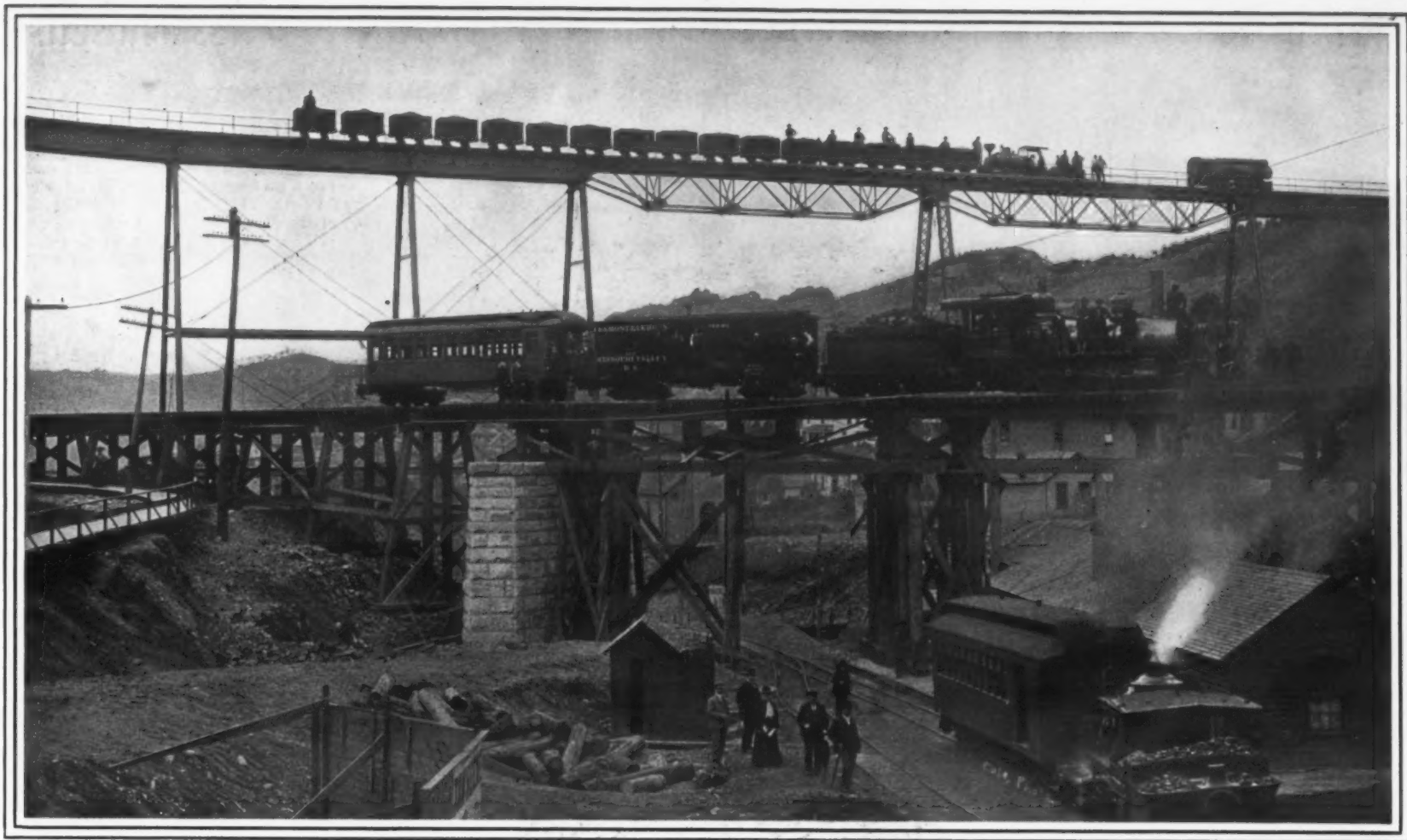
(3) If Nature hath built you with a stomach for swill don't try to cultivate an appetite for hay.

(4) Better be common & at ease than be in Society and always worried lest you make a raw break.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Growth of Rural Free Delivery.

THE LATEST official report as to the workings of rural free delivery shows that this system of postal extension has gone far beyond the experimental stage, so far that it is now promised that within three years the whole country will have the benefits of such a service. The system will then, it is said, employ 40,000 carriers and make necessary an annual appropriation of \$24,000,000. But no expenditure of public money will have such abundant justification and reach and benefit a larger number of people. It is gratifying to observe that the fears of those who have pictured a large and increasing burden upon our national treasury by the extension of rural delivery are not borne out by the government report. The observations made by the department of the working of the system in Carroll County, Md., where a complete and model system is in operation, show that rural delivery causes a healthy and steady increase in the gross receipts of the post-offices in the locality in which the delivery is general, and is also responsible for a portion of the increased revenues of the larger offices accruing from the stimulated use of the mails by merchants and others who are now able to reach patrons of rural delivery throughout the country. That the system will in the course of a few years so increase the postal revenues as to cover all the added expense we have no doubt. This has been the history of every reform and improvement in our postal system thus far, and that it will prove true with rural free delivery is a practical certainty.



MOST REMARKABLE RAILROAD CROSSING IN THE WORLD.

THREE TRACKS BUILT IN A TIER SEEN IN A SINGLE GULCH AT THE MINING TOWN OF LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Unique Three-story Railroad Crossing.

A "THREE-STORY railroad crossing" is a remarkable contrivance, and probably only one exists in the world. Really this one represents no less than four transportation systems, three being operated by steam power and the other by compressed air. The construction of the railways one above the other is the result of one of the wars between transportation companies which so frequently occur in the West. The little town of Lead, S. D., is especially noted for the extensive mines of ore located in the hills which surround it. Nature has connected the community with the rest of the world by cutting through two gulches in the hills. Several years ago the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, realizing the traffic which it would gain by having the only tracks to the mines, secured possession of both of the gulches and then thought it had headed off all competitors. The Chicago and Northwestern Company, however, had an eye upon the same business and decided, if possible, to extend the Elk Horn Valley Railroad, which is a branch of its system, into the district. A corps of engineers was placed at work and, after examining the country carefully with tripod and sextant, decided that another line was practicable, although it would have to be built literally across the top of the town.

As a result of the surveyors' report the Northwestern company began the work of laying track along the route, although this necessitated cutting a great gap through the chain of hills which surrounds Lead. From the end of this gap a trestle was built which in some places is nearly a hundred feet in height, but by this bold move the company was enabled to have its railroad station in the very heart of the town, while in the hillside which was cut through were discovered several very rich veins of minerals. By building the branch the Northwestern obtains a large portion of the traffic in ore from the great Homestake mines. These mines, however, are worked in the hills on both sides of the town, and to connect the workings, the Homestake Company has built a railroad high in the air, on which both steam and compressed air locomotives are used for hauling cars.

The railroad in the valley, as seen in the accompanying photograph, is a portion of the Burlington system. The train above is that of its competitor, the Elk Horn Valley, while over all is a train of ore cars of the Homestake Company's line, also one of its compressed-air locomotives.

D. A. WILLEY.

Teaching Young Women Self-support.

WHILE GARDENING is by no means a new occupation for women, it has remained for Wellesley College to lift it up to the dignity of a regular place in the curriculum of study at that well-known and progressive institution of learning. It is proposed here to teach not scientific gardening only, but the care and culture of fruit trees and the staple crops grown on American soil. Butter-making and the raising of poultry will also be included in the course of instruction. Such a department ought to be eminently successful from the start. No out-door occupation is more proper and suitable for women than gardening, and when conducted, as it should be, on intelligent, progressive, and scientific principles the pursuit of agriculture in all its branches might well and profitably

engage the thoughts and energies of many bright, cultured, and resourceful women. It is an eminently healthful occupation and, regarded rightly, carries as much dignity and prestige with it as any of the so-called learned professions, and is vastly more profitable for the average man or woman than some of them.

My Mother's Good Old Times.

ON my head the frost is gathering with the limning of the years; On my features are the records of a thousand hopes and fears; In my cheek-book there is written that which forty years ago Would have made my being tingle with a wild, exultant glow; But alas! within my spirit there's an ever-present ache For the old corn beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

I remember when I wandered o'er the hills in boyish glee; And the dinner horn's loud echo brought no boding thoughts to me; I was young and I was happy; and my stomach ne'er went back On a single proposition that my teeth would dare attack! Never thought I of dyspepsia as I charged the jelly cake And the old corn beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

But the years have brought prosperity. The servants in my halls Keep their straining ears a-quiver for the faintest of my calls; I have eaten of the fattest; I have drunk the richest cup;— Just to realize at last that these have used my stomach up; And I'd give my vast possessions to be able to partake Of the old corn beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

All the years I've sought the dollar, struggled upward slow and sure, With my pocket growing wealthy and my stomach growing poor; Every year I find my table more with luxuries replete; Every year I find that fewer are the things that I can eat! Till the pathway back to childhood oftentimes I yearn to take To the old corn beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

And sometimes in blissful moments I will fall asleep and dream Of the russet buckwheat steaming and the sorghum syrup's gleam— Dream that once more I am living where Welsh rarebits are unknown And the noon hour unacquainted with the sad dyspeptic moan; Then I jeer at peepsin tablets and forget my stomach ache In the old corn beef and cabbage that my mother used to make.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Mayor Low's Administration Praised.

IN THE midst of much hasty, unjust, and unmerited criticism visited upon Mayor Low by both his open enemies and some of his professed friends, it is refreshing to hear such sincere and well-chosen words of praise for the administration as those recently uttered at a public banquet in Brooklyn by Mr. William McCarroll, president of the Manufacturers' Association. "I desire to say," said Mr. McCarroll, "that my belief is that a large measure of commendation is due our present administration. It is desirable that we should speak it out, not only as being due to the men who now administer the affairs of our city, but that we may stimulate the spirit and the action that put them there. Let us not be disappointed because everything is not accomplished at once and hide the excellence of what has been achieved. Instead of spoliation, righteousness has been established; money raised for public improvements is applied to them. Efficiency has taken the place of inefficiency. Our leading officials, with our honored mayor at the head, are men of whom every citizen may well be proud. The standard of good government has been raised, to the support of which every true lover of honesty and honor must rally, or it will go down to defeat and our city to even deeper degradation than before." This was a manly utterance and every word of it is true. The spirit manifested here is the spirit that should, and must, prevail among all who honestly favor decent government in New York, if that kind of government is to continue beyond Mayor Low's term.

The Other Side of the Question.

THE QUESTION as to the desirability of placing further restrictions upon foreign immigration, like most questions, has two sides and admits of honest and intelligent differences of opinion. We in common, we believe, with the majority of the American people, are in favor of placing added safeguards around American citizenship and preventing, for a period at least, a larger infusion in it of the illiteracy, alienism, and other foreign influences to which are traceable so many of the evils afflicting our body politic. Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, well-known for his large interests in the steamship business, does not share these views, and his opinions are entitled to the utmost respect. It is Mr. Schwab's contention that recent immigration can hardly have been injurious to our industrial interests, since wages have gone up and the prices of many commodities have gone down in the very years when the tide of so-called undesirable immigration has been at its highest. He submits a table of wage statistics from the census reports which seems to support his argument. He claims that we need unskilled labor to develop our resources, and that this is the class of workers now coming from southern Europe to which so much objection has been made.

Mr. Schwab also submits stubborn arguments in the shape of census statistics showing that the percentage of illiterates of foreign extraction in the Southern and Western States is less than among the native white population, and that in the Eastern States there are comparatively more illiterates of native than of foreign parentage. As to the percentage of crime and insanity among immigrants he quotes figures to show that in the year 1900 the jails and insane-asylums in every State in the Union contained a larger percentage of native-born than of foreign-born inmates. It may be that the force of Mr. Schwab's arguments thus presented might be broken by another array of facts and figures pointing to other conclusions. We cannot enter into that discussion at this time. It will not be denied, however, that Mr. Schwab makes out a strong case for his side and one that cannot well be ignored.

Artist's Fearful Cruelty to Brutes.

IT MAY be doubted whether the dictates of fashion have ever led to anything more cruel and repulsive than the practice described in a French medical publication as the one adopted to procure those sinister-looking animals whose fierce and hideous attitudes are reproduced in the jewelry worn to-day by fashionable Parisian beauties. The artist who provides these morbid designs lives in a village near Paris, and in different cages keeps cats, rats, and many other animals whom he slowly starves to death. Though he lives among his victims, the artist has grown callous to their cries, and as the wretched animals writhe in their agony he gets the horrible and fantastic forms he desires for the jewelry destined to adorn the beautiful women of the French capital. If anything could be more incongruous than this practice when brought into contrast with the gentle and sympathetic traits usually ascribed to women it would be difficult to say where it could be found. It is charitable to believe that the women who wear such jewelry are not aware of the methods by which it is produced.

From School-teacher to Governor—John Lewis Bates, of Massachusetts

By M. E. Hennessy

JOHN LEWIS BATES, the new Governor of Massachusetts, has demonstrated that even in this age of commercialism, when men are apt to be measured by the number of dollars and cents they possess rather than the brains and ability they have, a poor man, with force of character, integrity, and an honorable ambition as his stock in trade, may yet attain public preferment at the hands of the electorate. More than this, Governor Bates has shown that to be a success as a political leader one need not have at his back a political machine, and that public opinion properly marshaled and utilized is stronger and mightier than the professional politician.

There are few more striking examples of steady, constant political progress than that which is presented in the career of John L. Bates. His rise has been steady, onward, forward, ever since he entered the chamber of the Boston Common Council twelve years ago, as one of the representatives in the city government from the East Boston district. He brings to the Governor's chair an intricate knowledge of the needs of the State and the wants of the people.

Governor Bates's daily life is as simple as any Jeffersonian Democrat could wish. He lives in the same house in East Boston as he did when an obscure councilman, rides back and forth daily on the ferry-boats that ply between his island home and the city proper, and usually walks to and from the state-house. He knows every department official at the state-house by name, and is personally acquainted with most of the older clerks at the capitol. The new Governor is certainly a man of the people. His democratic simplicity must have won many votes for him during the late campaign, and among not a few Democratic voters the feeling was expressed that "they had grown tired of voting for candidates with ancestors," their own party has been wont to nominate for Governor.

From this it must not be inferred that Mr. Bates is a man without ancestry, and in a town where ancestors count for as much as they do in Boston it may not be out of the way to say that if Mr. Bates were disposed to match ancestors with some of his political friends, he could do so without any disparagement to his own case. Clement Bates, his first American ancestor came from England to Hingham in 1635. His descendants participated in the Indian wars and the war of the Revolution, and filled many offices of trust and responsibility in the Massachusetts colony.

Governor Bates is a self-made man in the broadest and truest sense in which the term is used. Born forty-three years ago in the little town of North Easton, Mass., famous for its shovel manufactory, the product of which finds its way into every corner of the world, Mr. Bates received his preparatory education in the various cities and towns in Massachusetts, where his father, an itinerant Method-

ist minister, happened to be stationed. After graduating from the Boston Latin school, Mr. Bates taught school for a year in the town of Jamestown, New York State. He then decided to take up the study of law, returning



JOHN LEWIS BATES, THE POPULAR NEW GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Chickering.

to Boston for this purpose. Here he entered the Boston University law school, supporting himself by teaching night school and in other ways. Mr. Bates condensed

the usual three years' law course into two and was graduated with honors in the class of 1885 with the degree of LL. B. He at once plunged into the law and was a success at once in his chosen profession. Early in life he evinced a liking for public affairs, and in 1891 was chosen a member of the Boston Common Council, on which date his political career began. Next he was sent to the Legislature, where he served with marked ability and soon impressed himself on his fellow members as a man of no ordinary ability.

After several years' service in the lower branch of the State Legislature, Mr. Bates was chosen speaker by his fellow Republicans. When he had served the customary number of terms as speaker he let it be known that he would like to be Lieutenant-Governor. In Massachusetts the rule is usually followed of promoting the Lieutenant-Governor to the head of the ticket when the Governor has served three terms. This expressed desire of Speaker Bates to be nominated for the second place on the ticket meant that he was about to serve notice on the party leaders that he must be reckoned with as a future candidate for Governor. The old party leaders did not relish it, and did not try to conceal their disapprobation of Mr. Bates's candidacy. They allowed it to be known that they preferred another for the second place on the ticket, and it was a merry fight.

Mr. Bates's strong personality had impressed itself on the members of the Legislatures over which he had presided, and when the lawmakers returned to their homes they took off their coats and went to work to gather up delegates favorable to the nomination of John L. Bates for Lieutenant-Governor. This was in 1899. When the convention met it was found that Bates had his opponent on the run, and the nomination was his by a large majority. After this show of strength, further opposition to Mr. Bates on the part of the leaders vanished. When it came to nominating a candidate to succeed Governor Crane all factions in the party united in making Lieutenant-Governor Bates the unanimous choice of the Republican party for the office.

His opponent at the polls, Colonel William A. Gaston, a rich Democrat, made an active and aggressive campaign, but Governor Bates had the advantage of being a good campaigner as well as an excellent stump speaker. Mr. Bates was free from all corporation connections, and he could "point with pride" to his labor record. Mr. Bates's vote in the big manufacturing cities and towns of the State was very flattering, and his plurality over Colonel Gaston was rising 37,000. Governor Bates's contribution to the Republican campaign fund for the State campaign was \$500—the largest sum he had ever invested in a political game in his life. Indeed, it was more than his combined contributions for his own political campaigns amounted to during his public life, and he had been before the people seeking their suffrages for a dozen years.

Alaska's Wonderful Wealth and Amazing Progress

EACH NEW exploration results in adding emphasis to the tale of Alaska's wonderful natural resources. Every year discoveries are made in the great Territory of additional metallic wealth in the shape of gold, silver, copper, or iron. Only lately a tremendously rich gold strike was reported on the Tanana River, 300 miles from its source. Vast deposits of coal, too, are known to exist in this but partially explored land, oil-fields of much promise have recently been tested there, while in the extensive forests may be found enough fine timber to supply the whole United States for years. Fish and game, of course, abound, and latterly attention has been directed to the agricultural possibilities of this once-derided country, and it has been proved that large areas are well adapted to the uses of the farmer. From all who profess to be acquainted with the country come glowing predictions of a glorious future for it.

For some time, however, it has been recognized that Alaska stands in need of railroads for its proper development. The hardships of travel and the very high cost of freight transportation have seriously retarded the Territory's exploitation. The fact, therefore, that an important railroad is soon to be constructed in Alaska has given new hope and courage to all who are interested in that portion of our national domain. This road is to run from Port Valdez, on the coast, up the Copper River valley to Eagle City, on the Yukon, thence to Dawson City. The entire route is on American soil, and it passes through the heart of central Alaska. At Port Valdez there is a large and fine harbor, easily accessible by sea from the Pacific coast. The distance from Port Valdez to Dawson is only 400 miles, or 175 miles less than by the Skagway route. The proposed route offers but few engineering difficulties, and the expense of building and maintaining the road will be considerably lessened by the inexhaustible supplies of necessary and available timber. The contract for constructing it has been awarded to Mr. J. B. McDonald, the well-known contractor now engaged on the big subway in New York City. A lot of rails is ready for shipment, and the railroad company will within a few months send five thousand men to Alaska to begin the work. This enterprise grew out of the favorable reports made

by Captain W. R. Abercrombie, who led two exploring expeditions into the region which is to be traversed, and who was strongly impressed with both the mineral and the agricultural prospects of that section. With the completion of the road a tremendous impetus is expected to be given to Alaskan development.

Recent accounts of "Seward's purchase," while they foretell an immense expansion of the mining industries, are perhaps quite as interesting in the stress which they lay on the chances of agriculture there. It is asserted that within a few years the Copper valley will have a population of 1,000,000 miners and farmers, and that it will be producing its own food supply, which must now be brought from far away. The soil is said to be deep and rich, and to be capable of yielding good crops of all the cereals, garden truck, and fruit. The climate is such as to permit the production of these. Cattle-raising, also, should before long become an important industry, as there is an abundance of the best grazing land. A correspondent who visited Alaska last August says: "In the Tanana valley basin are thousands of acres of hay, which grows uncultivated. Several trips were made in this region, cutting and baling hay for the government corral at Fort Gibbon. The hay, being of a good quality, was readily sold for fifty dollars per ton. The American farmer cannot realize that, with the advent of a railroad, a territory about as large as the State of Indiana will confront him as a serious competitor in the production of hay. At an old logging camp I saw some of the finest oats that a person could wish; they were constantly seeding and growing afresh, this being several years after a party had dropped them there while feeding its animals. At Holy Cross Mission is an example of what can be done in the line of vegetables. Radishes, lettuce, potatoes, turnips, beets, onions, carrots, and pease—in fact, any and all kinds of garden truck are raised by the missionaries. With the Alaskan railroad as a fact, the immigration to Manitoba and other provinces in Canada will cease, as the Alaskan farmer, with his natural advantage, will become a successful competitor for the Western trade." It is thought that when the railroad is opened for traffic there will be a rush of ranchmen to the Copper valley.

The government recognition of the unlimited possibilities of Alaska is evidenced by the telegraph line with which the United States signal corps has been occupied since 1900. The line, when completed in April next, will extend from Port Valdez to the head waters of the Copper River, with a spur line to Eagle and Circle City, thence down the Tanana and Yukon rivers to Kaltag, from which place it makes a portage of ninety miles to St. Michael's. St. Michael's, which has rapidly grown from a small Russian fish and fur port to an enterprising American shipping centre, is connected with Nome City by a cable 115 miles in length. It is also proposed to lay a cable from Seattle to Port Valdez, thus bringing Alaska in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world and doubtless greatly aiding the development of the Territory. An agitation has been begun for the improvement of mail facilities, which indicates the intention of the Alaskans to push the improvement of their Territory to the utmost.

You Certainly Need

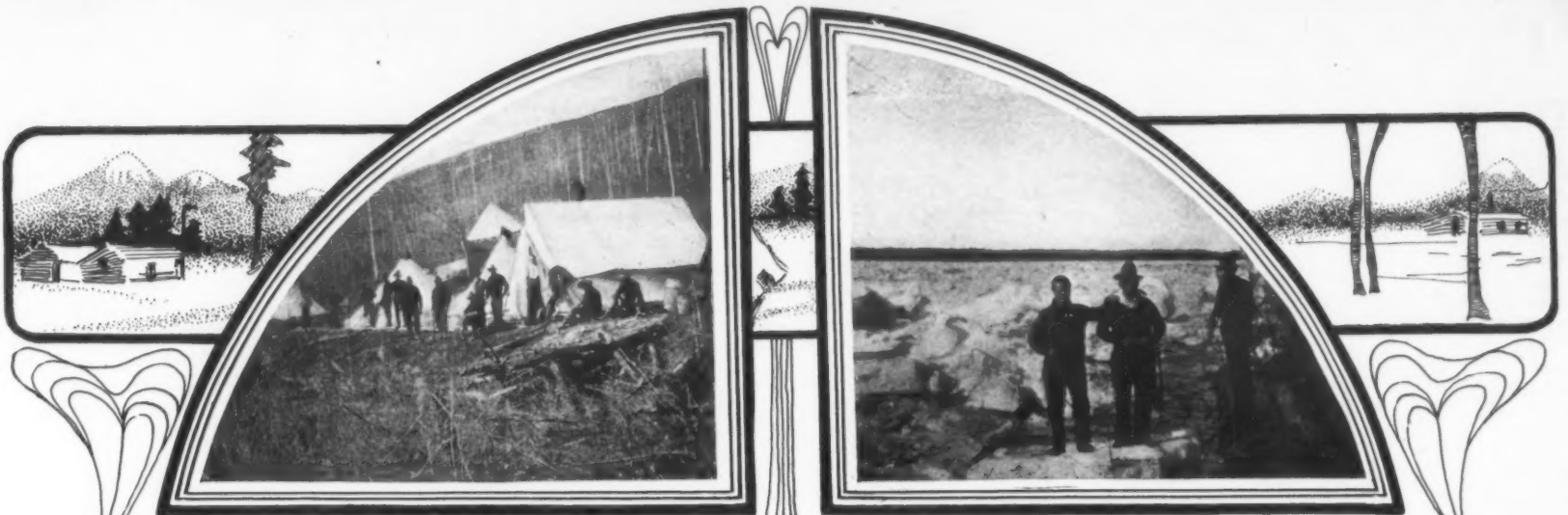
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REMARKABLE ICE JAM IN THE TANANA RIVER.



UNITED STATES MAIL TEAM, TANANA DIVISION, ABOUT TO START ON A DANGEROUS TRIP.



"TONIEST" SALOON AND RESTAURANT AT FORT GIBBON.



BUSINESS SECTION OF NULATO INDIAN VILLAGE, ON THE LOWER YUKON.



ENJOYING THE OPEN AIR DURING THE MOSQUITO SEASON.



UNIQUE SALOON, WITH FRONT MADE ENTIRELY OF EMPTY BEER-BOTTLES.



TRADER'S LONELY HOME IN THE YUKON RIVER WILDERNESS.

IN FAR-AWAY ALASKA'S RUGGED AND RIGOROUS DOMAIN.
PECULIAR ASPECTS OF THE LIVES OF DWELLERS IN OUR GREAT TERRITORY NEAR THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Photographs by H. Hoepfel. See page 126.

Unique and Successful Methods of Prison Reform

THE SUCCESSFUL management of the prison system of a great State is a task for which is required no ordinary qualifications. Especially is this the case when effect is sought to be given to the modern idea that criminals should not only be punished for their misdeeds, but should also, if possible, be reformed and made to be decent and useful members of society. It is on this principle that the prisons of the Empire State are now being conducted, and the results achieved are highly creditable to the official who has our chief penal institutions in his charge.

The present superintendent of state-prisons in New York, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Collins, appears to be particularly well fitted for his responsible office. While he is a thoroughly practical man, whose administration of the business side of prison affairs is intelligent and capable, he is, in addition, a man of humane views and of a keen sense of duty to fallen humanity. Not satisfied with merely enforcing needed discipline, he has striven to improve the condition of the prisoners and to awaken in them the desire and the resolve to lead worthier lives. His policy has been fruitful in arousing the manhood of the convicts, and in that way it has proved to be reformative in a high degree.

A few examples will suffice to show the spirit of Mr. Collins's régime. Under his superintendency the lock-step—an odious sign to the convicts of their degradation—has been abolished and the military step has been substituted in their marches. This is recognized by penologists as a wholesome change, and it has been imitated in the state-prison of New Jersey. Mr. Collins has also done away with the close cropping of the hair of the prisoners—another distinctive mark that was hateful to them. A third reform instituted by him is the supplying of the men with individual underclothing instead of issuing it indiscriminately, as formerly. The replacing of the old narrow windows in the cell hall at Sing Sing with large ones, which has greatly brightened that section of the prison, is also due to the urgency of Mr. Collins. All these arrangements have favorably affected the men. But in many respects the superintendent's most beneficial act was the founding of the newspaper, *The Star of Hope*, which is produced entirely by the convicts. Not only is the type-setting done by the inmates of the institutions, but all the articles are written by them. Every prisoner has the privilege of contributing to the columns of this novel little sheet. The productions are properly censored by

the chaplains of the prisons, in order to exclude unfit matter. Rejected articles are corrected and criticised and returned to their authors, a practice which is of educational value to the latter. The convict editor-in-chief was once at the head of the city department of a metropolitan journal, and among the writers are many men of exceptional abilities who, had their talents been honestly employed, might have won great success in the world. The paper has been a wonderful stimulus, mentally and morally, to the prisoners, and has been promotive of cheerfulness and good order. One life convict declared that it was the interest he took in writing for the *Star* which prevented his committing suicide.

Special attention to the health of the convicts is one of the leading features of Mr. Collins's administration. A sanatorium has been established at Clinton prison, Dannemora, in the salubrious Adirondack region, and to it are transferred all tuberculous patients from the three prisons as soon as their malady is evident. Owing to this plan the general death rate among the prison population has been reduced during the past five years sixty-six per cent. and the number of deaths from tuberculosis seventy-one per cent. This branch of work is efficiently supervised by Dr. Ransom, who is warmly praised by Superintendent Collins as a specialist of the highest skill. The importance of this sanatorium to the general public, as well as to the convicts, is explained in the superintendent's able and interesting annual report, wherein is shown the danger to the community of a discharged prisoner suffering from incipient consumption. The superintendent also has in view a plan for abolishing the insanitary and repulsive cell-bucket system.

In its uplifting and reclaiming influence on the convicts, however, nothing has seemed to equal the parole system, now in operation and authorized by the Legislature on Superintendent Collins's express recommendation. Under the parole act first-term men, sentenced for not more than five years (exclusive of fines), may be paroled after serving one-third of their terms. The record for the year ending September 30th, 1902, shows that 1,247 applications were made to the board of parole, of which 341 were granted, and that of the paroled men only forty-eight proved delinquent, the remainder evincing every intention to lead upright lives. This was so excellent a showing that the superintendent has requested the Legislature to enact a law extending the benefits of

parole to all first-term prisoners, except those sentenced for life.

Besides the more serious methods employed, the value of rational amusements in elevating the unfortunate in prison is not lost sight of. For instance, the "Annual Entertainment of the Clinton Thespians," given at Clinton prison last Christmas is believed to have had very salutary effects on both the entertainers and the entertained. The musical extravaganza "Jack and the Beanstalk" was produced by special permission and with the assistance of the author, Mr. Robert A. Barnet. Costumes were lent for the occasion and other aid was also given by the following well-known individuals and firms: David Belasco, Tony Pastor, "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, Arthur W. Tams, Edward W. Corliss, Professor Wallace Sabine, James Fray, Isador Fisher, Horner Costume Company, Eaves Costume Company, Hayden Costume Company (of Boston), M. Witmark & Sons, Joseph W. Stern & Co., Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., Charles K. Harris, Victor Kremer Music Publishing Company, Howley, Haviland & Dresser, Harry von Tilzer Company, White-Smith Music Publishing Company, Whitney-Warner Music Publishing Company, J. Aldrich Libbey, and the Universal Electric Stage-lighting Company. This was the greatest stage affair in the history of the State's prisons. The cast was composed entirely of convicts, many of whom were once popular actors, singers, or musicians. In preparing for the event the participants had been agreeably interested, and all the rest of the 1,071 wearers of stripes had looked forward expectantly to the promised break in the monotony. The performance was a tremendous success and the audience of convicts was heartily appreciative. A few nights later the entertainment was repeated for the sake of the officials and their friends, some 600 outsiders being present. The inhabitants of the prison have been more cheerful and tractable ever since.

As may be inferred from the foregoing, the keynote of Superintendent Collins's method is increasing the buoyancy and the hopefulness of his imprisoned wards. "Hold out hope to a man," says the superintendent, "and you have a chance to better and reform him. Let him be without hope and you cannot lift him to a higher plane." It was in obedience to this sentiment that the superintendent recently informed the Legislature that he proposed to make to it some suggestions relative to prisoners sentenced for life. He did not specify his purpose, but there can be no doubt that he seeks to improve the outlook for the more deserving men of that class.

In the World of Sports

AUTOMOBILE SHOW A GREAT SUCCESS.—There have been mechanical exhibits in many of the great buildings in America, but none of them equaled the exhibit held at Madison Square Garden recently. For the first time practically the entire building was given over to the makers of horseless vehicles, including the roof, the basement, and the restaurant. While the American makers have copied much from the foreigners in automobile construction, some of the home makers showed machines which seemed to eclipse anything so far imported. This was especially noticeable in finish and lines of real beauty. One of the most remarkable exhibits was shown by a young mechanic of New York, who only received his patents from Washington early in January. He worked along the lines that simplicity in mechanism was needed in the running gear. Many of the prominent makers who saw his model seemed to think that another decided advance had been made in automobile construction. The inventor claims for his invention fewer parts, less friction, and less needed horse-power. The automobile show in New York has become second only to the horse show as a fashionable function. It was noticeable that many concerns which started out to make steam vehicles now make gasoline machines as well. One concern makes machines propelled either by electricity, gasoline, or steam. While the American manufacturer likes to talk about the speed of his automobile, the real trend of the times has been toward practicability rather than speed. There were red dragons, bullets, blue teals, white ghosts, torpedoes, and devil wagons to be seen at the exhibit, and they will be seen again at the coming show at Chicago; but the great mass of machines displayed and to be exhibited were of the commercial and pleasure sort, with all the speed qualities which might be desirable, but with practical usefulness and a warranty to get there and get back as the first and only real merit. It is on those lines that the American manufacturers are bending all their energies for the present in their effort to develop an industry and sport readily recognized by the conservative element in society and business.

PEACE MEANS MUCH OR NOTHING TO BASEBALL.—With the baseball world again a happy family club-owners and enthusiasts will look back on the last few years as a nightmare to be quickly forgotten. Only the players benefited by the unnatural conditions that have existed in the last three or four years, and, as generally happens, the unscrupulous green-diamond knights, who cared nothing for their word of honor, contracts, or club obligations, got the cream. Peace was brought about on sensible business lines, and thus it had to be made sooner or later. Salaries were mounting up out of all proportions to the gate receipts, and a couple of years more of strife would have seen most of the club-owners on their way to the poorhouse. Now, with all the big and little leagues working under one national agreement the game ought

to prosper. There are some who believe that the long siege has weaned many enthusiasts away from baseball who will not return, but there was much more bitterness at the settling of the brotherhood war of a dozen years ago, and yet the loyal rooters came back to the diamond in clamorous thousands within a year after the players' cause had been crushed. What remains for the club-owners to perpetuate professional baseball is for them to cease their internal wrangling and be more considerate of the rights of each other. The old National League has been taught a lesson that the club-owners will never forget. Trickery and distrust made it possible for the American



THE "HAROLD," ONE OF THE FLYERS OF THE SHREWSBURY (N. J.) ICE-BOAT CLUB.

League to exist, to prosper, and eventually to become a full-fledged partner and dictator in baseball in America.

CHANGE THE FOOTBALL RULES AT ONCE.—It is to be hoped now that the wise men who formulate the rules for the great American universities will not listen to the croakers who are beginning to wail over the possibility that there will be, in the future, more open play in this robust college sport. Most of those who want the rules practically making continuous mass plays imperative to remain belong to that class who object to innovations in any branch. One enthusiast from the West predicts that

the proposed changes in the football rules will be of positive detriment to the Western university players who have been for so long trying to catch up with their Eastern brethren in adapting the mass-play idea. But instead of putting back either section of the country in football, the changes will practically start them all off on an even basis. The statement that a change to open play will cause more brutality than the present mass system is nonsense. By making sensible changes in the rules the game will become more spectacular, more easily understood, and more enjoyable to the onlookers, and decidedly less dangerous to the competitors. The rules are in sensible hands, and if not interfered with the chances are that the committee on rules will evolve something of positive benefit to the game.

TURF POLITICS.—The politicians of the running turf—and there are none more clever than August Belmont, William C. Whitney, and James R. Keene—have been particularly active since the closing of the regular outdoor racing season in the East, and the followers of the thoroughbred have little to worry about before the reopening of the season in March. Racing will then be practically continuous in the East right up to December 5th when the winter migration to New Orleans and California will again begin. With the admission into the charmed circle of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, as the Sullivan-McCarren-Farrell track at Jamaica is called, the wealthy track-owners of the East have removed a dangerous element which would probably have taken dates if racing days had not been granted them officially. Most of the old tracks suffered something in making room for the new association—Brighton and Aqueduct the most. So Jamaica will join Brighton, Aqueduct, and Gravesend as the democratic trio in racing, while Sheepshead Bay, Westchester, and Saratoga will continue in the aristocratic or fashionable racing column. That the coming season will eclipse that of 1902, which was a record-breaker, seems assured. The number of entries received for the classics, such as the Suburban, Brooklyn, Futurity, Metropolitan, Brighton Cup, and other races of that class, is much larger than was the case last year. The various associations also show a liberal tendency in increasing the size of purses and stakes all along the line. With more vigilance displayed by the stewards and other officials, so that fraud can be kept in the background, the racing season of 1903 ought to be the most brilliant in the history of the turf.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

Sporting Queries Answered.

M. T. H., CHICAGO.—The New York Athletic Club is the largest organization of its sort in the world. Its present membership is over 4,100. The club encourages athletic membership.

J. E. B., WINCHESTER, VA.—Each trainer has his own idea about dogs. Better send the pup to some man known in his district and leave the training of the dog entirely to him.

G. H. S., ST. LOUIS.—Better go to some first-class sporting goods house and have the goods selected for you. Camping outfits as made to-day take up little space.

G. E. S.



GRACEFUL AND BEWITCHING
"FAIRY QUEEN" IN ACTION.



CHORUS LINED UP AND READY TO SING.



"LITTLE MISS MUFFIT" DELIGHT-
ING THE AUDIENCE.



THE COMPANY ASSEMBLED



"SINDBAD THE SAILOR"
WARBLING MELO-
DIOUSLY.



"MOTHER HUBBARD," WHO
SWEEPED OFF SOME OF
THE HONORS.



"WE ARE
SEVEN"—THE
BEAUTIFUL AND
FASCINATING
"CHORUS
GIRLS."



SCENE IN A SPECIALTY WHICH BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE.



PROFESSOR OF MUSIC WHO PLAYED ON TOMATO-CANS, BOTTLES, AND BANJO.

THE GREATEST SHOW EVER GIVEN IN PRISON.

GANZA PRODUCED BY CONVICTS BEFORE A CONVICT AUDIENCE AT CLINTON PRISON, NEW YORK.

See page 128.



BOY PROUDLY GIVING HIS MOTHER A RIDE
IN A PUSH-CHAIR.

LITTLE TOTS ENJOYING THE SWIFT
MOTION OF THEIR ICE-CHARIOT.

MOTION OF THEIR ICE-CHARIOT.

CAREFULLY TEACHING THE INFANT FEET
TO SKATE.



MERRY GROUP GLIDING OVER THE GLASSY SURFACE HAND IN HAND.



A CAUTIOUS VENTURE AND A CHIVALROUS HOLD-UP.



JOLLY HOCKEY-PLAYERS CHARGING WILDLY DOWN THE ICE.

WINTER SPORTS OF THE CHILDREN OF THE METROPOLIS.
HOW CITY YOUNGSTERS ENJOY THEMSELVES ON THE ICE-COVERED LAKES OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Photographs by John C. Hemment.



FASTENING THE STEEL BLADES TO HIS PARTNER'S DAINTY FEET.



PAIR OF SKILLFUL GRACES WHO



DISTANCE ALL COMPETITORS.

LONG SLIDE WITHOUT EFFORT OVER THE SMOOTH ICE-FIELD.



JOLLIEST QUARTETTE AMONG ALL THE MERRY-MAKERS.



TIMID TENDERFOOT TAKING THE SKATER'S FIRST LESSON.



A COMPACT CENTRE AND A WELL-PLACED LOT OF OUT-FIELDERS.

SKATING IS NOW A FASHIONABLE LADIES' DIVERSION.
DEFIANT OF THE COLD, THE YOUNG WOMEN OF NEW YORK MAKE MERRY ON THE FROZEN LAKES OF THE CITY PARKS.

Photographs by John C. Hemment.

Under the Lost Ocean

By Frank Lillie Pollock

FIVE YEARS ago my brother Ellsworth returned from the southern hemisphere in general and appeared unexpectedly before me in Seattle. I had not seen him for eleven years, and had not received half a dozen letters from him during all that time. He had been mining in Australia, had been in the Island trade, had fished for pearls, had tried a little farming in New Zealand, and had finally returned to America with his finances impaired, but not his adventurous spirit, for his intention was to enlist immediately for the war in the Philippines.

A slight physical disability, however, caused his rejection, and after remaining with me for about six weeks he went South to try his hand at the mines once more. He wrote to me from Phoenix, and then there was silence for five months. Finally a letter arrived from Tucson, Arizona, saying that he was on the point of setting out on a prospecting expedition toward the Mexican border, and that he might push down into Sonora Province if the Yaquis did not appear to be troublesome. The party was to consist of three men, with two pack-animals, and they had great hopes of lighting upon one of the forgotten gulches where the Apaches, according to the Spanish legend, used to mould their bullets out of solid gold.

I was so accustomed to my brother's absences in the waste places of the earth that I was in no way surprised at hearing nothing from him for eight or ten months, nor would I have been surprised to hear of his arrival at some totally unexpected point at any time, or even to see him suddenly reappear in Seattle. As the weeks continued to pass in silence, however, I did become a little uneasy; at the end of a year I wrote to the sheriffs and police heads of several of the border towns, but nothing was known of the missing party.

It was fourteen months after the expedition had vanished into the desert when I received a letter from the chief of police of Yuma City that tragically settled my uncertainty. A party of ranchmen crossing the desert from Sonora had come upon the body of a man beside the trail just south of the border. From the description it was undoubtedly that of my unfortunate brother, but of the rest of the party there was no trace. The corpse must have lain there for months, for it was dried almost into a mummy; apparently the traveler had lost his horse in some way and had died of thirst in the alkali plain. There were no identifying articles upon his person, but round the brim of his sombrero my name and address were rudely painted in great dark-brown letters, probably with his finger dipped in his own blood. The hat had been weighted down with rocks to make certain that it would not be blown away.

The ranchmen had buried the body where they found it, but all the articles of apparent value or interest upon it they had brought to Yuma, and these, I was informed, would be expressed to me at once upon satisfactory proof that I was really entitled to receive them. I forwarded this proof by return mail, and a week later the relics arrived, in a small wooden ammunition case.

They were not numerous, but I recognized some of them at once. There was a six-shooter that I had helped Ellsworth to select before he left, a match-safe that I had given him myself, a little silver ring that he had worn for years. Besides these, the box contained a pair of silver-mounted Mexican spurs, a briar pipe, a large pocket-knife with the blade scraped and sharpened for some purpose to a needle point, and a small buckskin bag with the thongs tightly knotted round the mouth. It clicked as with money as I shook it, and it appeared that the ranchmen, with scrupulous delicacy, had not even attempted to open it.

I cut the knots and shook it over the table. Out dropped pell-mell nearly a dozen round white objects about the size of cherry-stones, that I took for pebbles, three silver coins, and a shower of gold dust and scale gold; there was not more than an ounce of the latter. I could feel some larger object still sticking inside the bag, apparently almost too large to come out, and I inserted my fingers to extract it. The first touch dispelled my notion that it might be a nugget; it felt much like a stone, and when I brought it to light it turned out, to my unbounded amazement, to be merely a rather small unopened oyster-shell.

An oyster-shell is about the last imaginable object one would expect to find in the kit of a man from the waterless deserts of the Southwest; an egg of the great auk would be scarcely less improbable. It was dry—so dry that it was like a chip of volcanic rock, and it looked as if centuries might have passed since it was the home of a living animal. As I handled it wonderingly something rattled inside, and after some trouble I split it open with a knife-blade.

A shiny black globule dropped out, a little smaller than a pea. The shell was empty, and as dry within as without. But the little black pea was unmistakable, and

quicksands, both salt and fresh, in abundance, but never any trace of shell: three times we returned to Yuma for a fresh start, and seven months were consumed in the search before I finally gave up hope. Ellsworth might have traveled hundreds of miles after leaving the treasure trove, which very likely he had taken pains to conceal; it was quite possible that he had cleaned it out, and that the pearls in the sack represented the whole yield of the bed. It was a bitter pill to swallow, but I returned to Seattle in disappointment, abandoning the endeavor.

Shortly after my return I sold the pearls for an even thousand dollars. The rest of my brother's possessions I put away carefully, with the exception of the coins found in the buckskin sack, which I slipped into my pocket with other silver. They were three quarters, apparently much worn and scratched with use.

I did not think of these coins again till the following evening, when I noticed one of them as I drew out a handful of loose change to make payment for a small purchase in a cigar store. It lay "head" up in my palm; there was an electric lamp almost directly above me, and in the blaze of light the rows of scratches that covered its smooth surface struck me as of a singular regularity. I glanced at it more sharply, and detected the figure "3" etched distinctly just above the head of the goddess.

Struck with sudden curiosity I put the coin back in my pocket, and upon my return home I examined it very carefully under a shaded lamp and a magnifying glass. The "tail" side was still blurred with the device of stars and lettering, but the "head" was worn almost to a polished smoothness, and

3
"best place gulch foot
of yellow bluff.
thousands tons shell
many pearls. adios."

I searched through all my pockets for the other two quarters, but they were nowhere to be found. I had no idea where I had spent them.

Now I knew the value of the treasure I had lost. Upon these coins my brother, foreseeing his fate, had written the location of the shell-banks as his legacy to me. No scrap of paper had been found on his body; the smooth silver surfaces and the point of his knife were his sole writing materials, and now I understood the meaning of the sharpened point of the blade.

Then began the search that has lasted during most of the final three years of my life. Under the pretense of being a coin collector I visited the shops, the hotel desks, the offices of the street-car companies, every spot where silver flows in quantity. I bought quarters at the banks with all my available funds. I even advertised boldly, for no one of the coins would be of the slightest use by itself, and it is probable that even the three would be unintelligible to any person not already aware of the circumstances. I must in those three years have examined hundreds of thousands of quarters, but not one of the missing links in the chain ever came back into my hands.

Four months ago, as a last resort, I organized a second expedition into the desert in search of the "yellow bluff" above the gulch of pearls. It proved a last resort indeed, for while in northern Mexico I was severely injured by being pitched from my horse into a little ravine, with the result that I became incapable of moving the lower half of my body. I did not realize the gravity of the hurt just then, but I was transported with infinite pain to the stage line, and thence back to Seattle, where this account is written. The doctors informed me that I had received severe spinal injuries, and gave me a month—more than half of which has already elapsed.

I give the secret to the world, because I have no other possibility of ever discovering its clew. There are nearly two hundred million silver quarters in circulation in the United States, and two of these may be worth as much as all the rest. The chances against the searcher are enormous, but millions hang upon the chance. Somewhere these coins are being earned or spent—the secret of incalculable fortune being bartered for a meal or a cigar. At this moment they must be in some one's hand, in some one's pocket. Are they in yours?

Good health is real wealth—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, is a veritable fortune to the weak.



"IT LAY 'HEAD' UP IN MY PALM."

the place where I had found it certified its identity. It was a black pearl.

Upon this hint, I examined the other little globes more closely. They were not pebbles; they were of the same constitution, though not of the same color, as the black one. They could be nothing but pearls, astounding as the supposition appeared; there were ten of them, and though I was profoundly ignorant of the subject, it seemed to me that they were large enough to be of considerable value. But where could Ellsworth possibly have obtained them? There are extensive fisheries of pearls, both white and black, on the lower California coast; fresh-water pearls are found in some of the branches of the Mississippi, but these points were hundreds of miles from the spot where he fell down to die of thirst among the cacti.

I lost no time in submitting my specimens to a jeweler, who confirmed my belief. The pearls, he said, were worth about \$80 apiece; the black one, since gems of that color happened to be fashionable just then, might bring \$100. He offered me \$950 for the lot, but I begged to be allowed to consider the offer for a few days, and went home in a state of indescribable perplexity.

If all the pearls had been loose in the sack I might have believed that my brother had purchased them somewhere—though how or where would be still an insoluble puzzle. But the presence of the unopened shell seemed to indicate clearly that he had been at the oyster-bank, at the source itself, and had brought away the shell by way of evidence of the fact. I had never been in the southwestern Arizona country myself, but I knew the nature of the region from hearsay, and I could imagine nothing more preposterous than the idea of an oyster in that ghastly, blazing waste, where the horned toad, the "diamond-back," and the Gila monster reign alone over alkali plain and painted mountain.

I had never heard of any dry-land bivalve resembling an oyster, and I resorted to scientific books upon the natural history of mussels and pearls, and obtained no satisfaction. From this I went to works treating of the geology of the Southwest, and here I lighted upon a fact hitherto unknown to me—that within historic times the ocean extended vastly farther inland than at present; that much of Arizona at one time formed part of the Gulf of California, and that traces of this submersion still remain in the form of salt quicksands.

A flood of illumination was thus let in upon my mind, and a plausible theory was easy to construct. It could only be that the sea had retreated, leaving the shell-beds behind, to be desiccated by centuries of sun and probably buried by the sand in that remote corner of the desert where my brother had come upon them. Where this point might be, what mysterious fate had overtaken the rest of the party, or what had been my brother's adventures and sufferings before he dropped dying beside the trail, I could not imagine, but I was in Yuma ten days later, preparing to fit out an expedition.

It is unnecessary to go into the melancholy details of our lack of success. We explored all the western Gila country, and went south far into Sonora. We found



(PRIZE-WINNER.) A BUSY SPOT IN BOSTON, NORTH UNION STATION.
Fred J. Baltheshofer, Illinois.



ONE OF GERMANY'S INFANT INDUSTRIES.
Miss Lulu S. Baum, Michigan.



ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT OF ANY COAL TRUST.
Nelle Coutant, Indiana.



MARVELOUS ARCTIC SCENE IN NEW YORK—AFTER A
\$1,000,000 FIRE IN A GREAT FACTORY.
Charles Oser, New York.



ARISTOCRATIC SOUTHERN COUPLE ON THEIR
GOLDEN-WEDDING DAY.
O. A. Betts, North Carolina.



PREPARING TO FIRE A TORPEDO FROM THE
UNITED STATES TORPEDO-BOAT "PORTER."
Bruce Scrimgeour, New York.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—ILLINOIS WINS.

SELECT EXHIBITS OF INTEREST AND MERIT FROM MAKERS OF PICTURES WHO SEEK TO WIN LAURELS.

See announcement on page 143.



A STREET SCENE IN MCKITTRICK, A TYPICAL CALIFORNIA OIL TOWN.

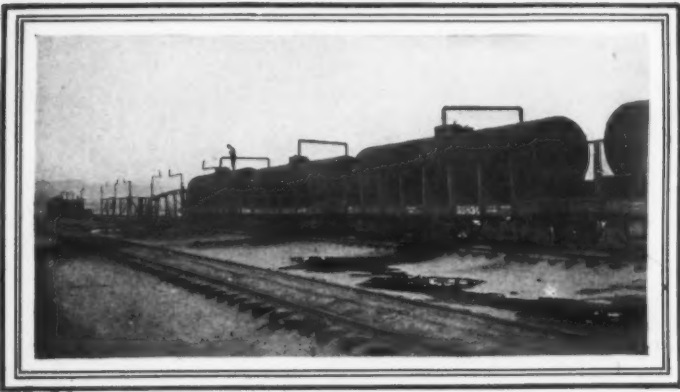


PANORAMA OF THE OIL-FIELDS AND TOWN AT MCKITTRICK, CAL.—A CHANCE PHOTOGRAPH.

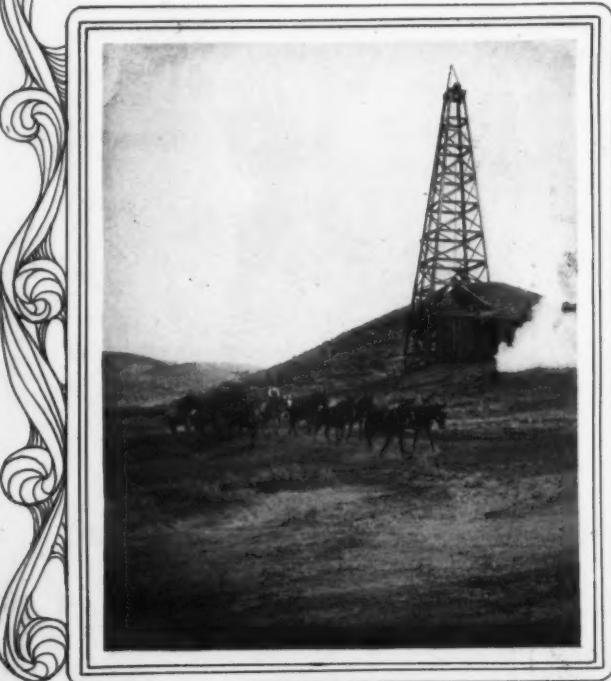
The Oil Industry

THE RICH CALIFORNIA FIELDS—A

By Harry Beardsley, Staff Correspondent. With Photographs



FILLING OIL-CARS THROUGH PIPES AT MCKITTRICK.



HOW THE GREAT ROPES USED IN DRILLING ARE HAULED TO THE OIL-WELLS.



THE DABNEY OIL COMPANY'S PIPE LINE TO THE RAILROAD, AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S PIPE TO THE DABNEY PROPERTY.

McKittrick, Cal., December 23d, 1902.

THE OIL industry of the United States had its inception only some forty-four years ago, but so great and rapid have been the strides it has made that to-day it ranks as one of the most important and profitable businesses in the country. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in its various branches, and it is giving employment to tens of thousands of workers. Last year 60,000,000 barrels of kerosene were produced in the Union, and it is reckoned that the proceeds from the sale of this and the various by-products obtained from crude petroleum aggregated nearly \$500,000,000. The use of oil for illuminating and heating purposes has been steadily extending. Although there has been of late years an enormous increase in the production, the latter has not more than kept pace with the consumption. There is no staple in connection with which there are brighter prospects of a large and continuous trade expansion.

Although petroleum has been discovered in many countries, nowhere have the processes of production been so highly perfected as in the United States. As a result of this, American machinery for the sinking of wells is in demand in all the principal foreign oil-fields. So great has been the progress here also in the art of refining that every constituent of the yield from the wells is now utilized, about one hundred by-products, including gasoline, naphtha, benzene, paraffine, etc., being extracted from it, with a total waste of not exceeding 1 per cent. American refined oil is so excellent and cheap that it is consumed abroad as well as at home, in yearly increasing quantities. The Standard Oil Company, which deserves the credit of creating the world-wide demand for kerosene, exported to the Orient alone last year 3,000,000 cases of its refined product, and its shipments to Europe were larger still.

Petroleum was discovered, in a commercial sense, in this country in 1859, when the first wells were sunk in Pennsylvania. During the next few years many large fortunes were made by producers and speculators. Later, oil was found in abundance in New York and Ohio, and since that time West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Texas, California, Louisiana, and Colorado have become noted for their oil-fields. The actual production in Colorado has thus far been small, and the great expectations aroused by the Beaumont and other fields in Texas have been but partially realized. Petroleum has also been discovered in Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska, but the developments in these localities have not as yet sufficed to test the value of the fields. The most promising oil-fields in North America at present appear to be those of California, and on these widespread interest is now being centered.

For about forty years oil has been known to exist in California, but development in earnest began only a few years ago. The oil business in this State, however, has already attained very large proportions, 14,000,000 barrels having been produced last year, and the outlook is for a progressive enlargement of production for many years to come. But, owing to the great home demand, California oil can probably never be used to supply the requirements of Eastern States. The Golden State is destitute of coal deposits, and wood is not plentiful within her borders. All the coal used by her railroads, steamers, and factories has had to be transported from Puget Sound or British Columbia, Australia, or other foreign countries. Consequently the price of coal has been so high as to retard her industrial development. But oil has of late practically driven coal out of use in California. It has

been demonstrated that three and one-half barrels of oil are equal in heat-producing power to a ton of coal, and the cheapness of the new fuel has caused a general changing of furnaces to fit them for burning it. The low cost at which motive power can now be secured has also wonderfully stimulated new enterprises, and so the manufacturing industries in the State have in the past few years nearly doubled their number and output. The Standard Oil Company, ever awake to commercial conditions, and in order to meet the big demand for oil, has completed a pipe line from Kern County to Point Richmond, San Francisco Bay, a distance of over three hundred miles, and is building at the Point one of the largest refineries in the world.

A number of well-defined oil-fields have been found in California. Among the most prominent are the Santa Barbara, Newhall, Los Angeles, Fullerton, Whittier, Coalinga, Kern River, McKittrick, and Sunset. The latest fields to be developed are in Kern County, which is now the most prolific oil-producing section of the State, and, indeed, of the United States. During the past three years prospecting has been going on in all portions of California, but only one additional field has been discovered, and this has not been thoroughly tested. Most of the fields were located in unsettled country, but the Los Angeles field runs diagonally through the former fashionable residence district of the city of that name. The oil was worth so much more than the grassy lawns and beautiful homes that these have been supplanted by rows of derricks and plain business structures.

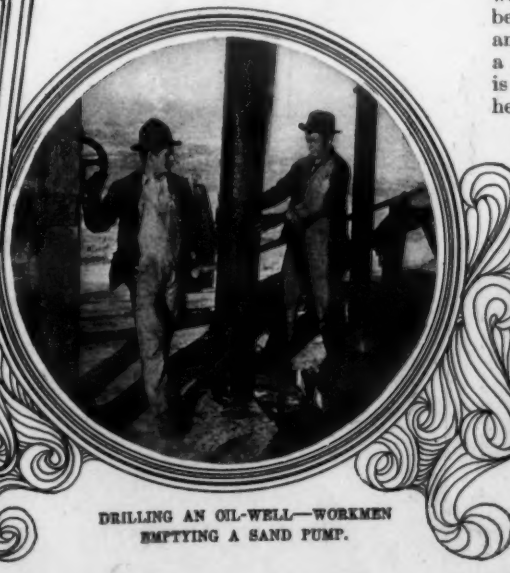
The Kern River oil-field, which lies near Bakersfield, has transformed that once slow agricultural village into a busy city. All over that undulating region, where three or four years ago there was only an arid and barren country, there may now be seen hundreds of derricks and the multifarious activity of prosperous enterprise. About forty miles west of Bakersfield is located the McKittrick field, also in Kern County, and which has attracted wide attention during the last three years. Soon after the developments commenced in this field the railroad running from Bakersfield to Asphalto was extended to it. Practical tests have proved that the field is at least twelve miles long and one and one-half miles in width. Within this area the work of development is being pushed rapidly and a number of large, strong, and influential companies are operating and much oil is being produced. The oil of this field is of a superior quality, being of eighteen to twenty gravity, and is much sought after and commands a higher price than the heavier oils.



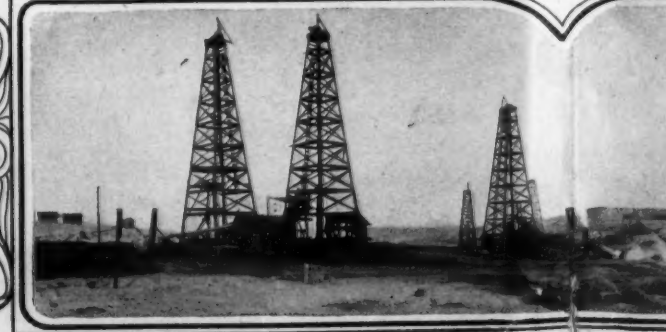
DABNEY WELL NUMBER 5, WHICH HAS BEEN RUNNING STEADILY TWO YEARS.



STRIKING REFLECTION OF A HORSEMAN'S MIRROR OF A NATURAL RESERVOIR.



DRILLING AN OIL-WELL—WORKMEN EMPTYING A SAND PUMP.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF A PART OF THE OIL FIELDS.



KITTRICK, CAL.—A CHAIN OF OIL DERRICKS EXTENDING FOR MILES.

Oil Industry

A FIELDS—A MODEL PROPERTY

With Photographs by G. B. Luckey, Staff Artist.

An oil-field presents many interesting features, but any one field that is properly equipped and operated is typical of them all. During a recent visit to McKittrick I asked to be directed to the property in that neighborhood which had the most complete equipment and where the best operating methods were pursued. A group of derricks, about half a mile to the southward, was pointed out to me and I was informed that these belonged to the Dabney Oil Company, which owns and controls two hundred and seventy acres of the most desirable oil land in that section. I lost no time in getting to this company's premises, where I spent some time in inspecting its resources and what it has done. The staff photographer of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, Mr. G. B. Luckey, accompanied me and took some fine views of the more striking features of the property.

NUMBER 5, WHICH HAS BEEN STEADILY TWO YEARS.



OF A HORSEMAN'S FIGURE IN THE NATURAL RESERVOIR OF OIL.

field, to the company's equipment proved entirely correct. There are the usual office buildings, a boarding house, a superintendent's residence, and a machine shop placed on a slightly knoll, and not far from these stands the power station with a plant powerful enough to pump sixty wells. From this central station cables run to different points in the tract, and by means of these the pumps are worked, the oil is forced into pipe lines, whence it goes into three separate groups of tanks, passing from these through a large pipe line to the company's loading station on the railroad, something like half a mile away. By a skillful arrangement all this movement of the oil is caused by gravitation. The company also has its own water system

bringing the water into a reservoir located on rising ground, thus affording a good pressure at every point to which it is distributed. The buildings of the company are heated and lighted by natural gas. There is no other of the large companies in the vicinity which is so well provided with all the needful appliances. I was told that the company had availed itself of the many improvements made in drilling apparatus during the past few years, whereby wells can now be sunk more easily, quickly, and cheaply than ever before, and on account of which the risk of getting tools "stuck" is very much less than formerly.

The oil in the company's tract is reached in a deposit of sand which is 150 to 250 feet below the surface and which varies in thickness from 300 to more than 500 feet. Wells there have an average depth of about 700 feet. The machinery at the central power plant never stops, and day and night the pumps are bringing up steady streams of oil. The large production is all sold in its crude state. The company, however, contemplates the erection of a refinery, which will result in a large increase of profits. I was surprised when I looked around and saw the seventeen wells on the property, with their stately derricks, each sixty-four feet high, the group of buildings, the pumping plant, the machine shop, the water system and pipe lines, and the scene of business activity there, and was told that this had all been created within the past two and a half years by one company, the Dabney. When I first looked at the big pipe line, extending from the tanks to the railroad, I wondered why it was necessary to have it six inches in diameter. But when I beheld the ceaseless pouring of the oil from the wells, and of the new wells that are being sunk, the puzzle was explained to me.

Looking along the belt and beyond this company's holdings I saw a long stretch of derricks, and a ride among them showed the same scene of activity that characterized the Dabney tract. I also visited the Sunset field, some thirty miles southwest of McKittrick. Much work has been done there and the field is producing a large quantity of the precious fluid, but the shipments are not large, because of a lack of transportation facilities.

Before my visit to the oil-fields I had wondered, while sightseeing in San Francisco and other cities, how so many manufactories could profitably be operated in a land possessing so little of the usual kinds of fuel, but the vast production of oil which I have witnessed dispels the mystery. There is no question that California has started on a career of immense development of manufacturing, which may yet surpass in importance her agricultural interests. With her delightful climate, whose uniformity of temperature permits working every day in the year, and her rich soil, producing an abundance of cheap food, it is possible for laboring people to live there better and at less cost than in colder sections of the country, and this will enable manufacturing to be done there with greater advantage and more cheaply than elsewhere. The State will thus be in a position to capture the almost unlimited market of the Orient just now opening to the enterprising business men of the world, and through this must come to her the greatest possible prosperity. And all this will be directly promoted by the utilizing of her latest and perhaps what will yet prove to be her most valuable product, oil.



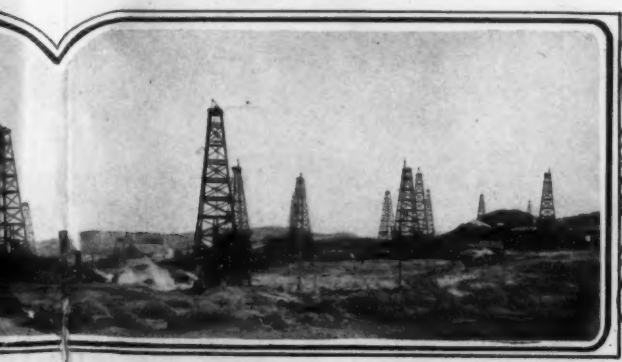
HOW POWER IS CONVEYED BY SUSPENDED WIRE CABLES.



A PORTABLE SAND-PUMPING RIG.



A POOL OF OIL FROM NATURE.



A PART OF THE DABNEY OIL-FIELDS.



TINY CRATER ON THE DABNEY PROPERTY FORMED BY NATURAL ESCAPING OF OIL THROUGH THE SOIL.



PART OF THE DABNEY OIL COMPANY'S PLANT, SHOWING LARGE TANKS OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY IN THE DISTANCE.



In the World of Letters

By La Salle A. Maynard



IT IS a popular impression that the old-time alchemists, like the seekers after the fountain of perpetual youth and the inventors of "perpetual motion" machines in our own day, were mere chasers of phantoms and that nothing of real value ever came to the world as the result of their studies and investigations. That this impression is far from correct as far as the alchemists are concerned is shown by Mr. Pattison Muir in his recent volume, "The Story of Alchemy and the Beginnings of Chemistry" (Appleton). It is Mr. Muir's belief that in their search for "the pure and penetrating matter which applied to any substance exalts and perfects it after its own kind," the alchemists necessarily made many inventions, laid the foundation of many arts and manufactures, and discovered many facts of importance in the science of chemistry. "The practitioners of the sacred art of Egypt," says Mr. Muir, "must have been acquainted with many operations which we now class as belonging to applied chemistry: witness, their jewelry, pottery, dyes and pigments, bleaching, glass-making, working in metals and alloys, and their uses of spices, essential oils, and soda in embalming, and for other purposes. During the centuries when alchemy flourished, gunpowder was invented, the art of printing was established, the compass was brought into use, the art of painting and staining glass was begun and carried to perfection, paper was made from rags, practical metallurgy advanced by leaps and bounds, many new alloys of metals came into use, glass mirrors were manufactured, and considerable advances were made in practical medicine and sanitation." Basil Valentine, who was one of the greatest alchemists of the sixteenth century, discovered many of the properties of the metal antimony, and prepared and examined many compounds of that metal; he made green vitriol from pyrites, brandy from fermented grape-juice, fulminating gold, sulphide of potash, and spirits of salt; he made and used baths of artificial mineral waters, and he prepared various metals by what are now called wet methods—for instance, copper, by immersing plates of iron in solutions of bluestone.

IF OUR literature is going "to the dogs," as Mr. Ghent avers to the extent of a chapter in his recent "Benevolent Feudalism," it will not be so sad a fate after all if the canines it goes to are of the sort that figure in the annals of the "Waddles family" as set forth in Mabel Osgood Wright's "Dogtown" (Macmillan). As for that matter, we have met with not a few persons in the fiction of the past with whom we should care much less to keep steady company than with Happy, Lumberlegs, Ben Uncas, and the other mischievous and frolicsome creatures whose merry life and wonderful adventures are chronicled in these pages. It needs to be said, too, that Mrs. Wright's pictures of dog life and ways are clearly not mere figments of the imagination and therefore strained and unnatural as animal stories are apt to be, but are "the truth and nothing but the truth," though probably not the whole of it. No lover of dogs, nor any one else having a speaking acquaintance with them, would need

to be assured of this; but for the miserable few who might have doubts on the subject there is a clincher in the shape of some eighty portraits of the various members of the Waddles family and their friends in various attitudes, at various stages of their existence, all taken from "life by the author." Neither would we give out the impression that this book is to be classed as "a juvenile" with the narrative written down to the comprehension of young and tender minds. It hits the average rather, we should say; young people will find it a well of delight, and we pity the person who has grown so old and hardened toward dogs as to be proof against the charms of this most charming of books. We confess that toward dogs in the concrete, that is to say real and tangible dogs, we have never had any special leanings ourselves, but as we have read these chronicles of "Dogtown," so faithfully described by Mrs. Wright, our coldness toward the canine tribe has gradually melted away until, at the last, we have arrived at the conviction that henceforth we shall follow the laudable example of our neighbors and own a few dogs even though we must mortgage some portion of our future to do it.

SERENO S. PRATT, author of "The Work of Wall Street" (Appleton), is a man of unusual qualifications for the work that he has undertaken. He was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1858, and received his education at the University of Vermont. At the age of eighteen he became editor of the *St. Albans Advertiser*, and later was reporter for the Vermont Legislature. In 1877 he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has since resided. The following year he was made city editor of the old New York *Commercial Bulletin* (now the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*), which position he occupied for four years, leaving it to become Wall Street editor of the New York *World*. In 1885 he turned to correspondence exclusively, his first connection being with the *Baltimore Sun*. Some two and a half years later he changed over to the *Philadelphia Ledger* and has remained as the New York representative of that journal ever since. Mr. Pratt was the first president of the Correspondents' Club of New York. He has enjoyed, during his long experience in Wall Street, the confidence of the best-known financiers and has often been trusted with secrets of tremendous moment, which he has carefully guarded until the proper time for making them public has arrived. His sterling integrity of character and his absolute fairness have given him a high reputation among newspaper men and financiers. His intimate knowledge gained from his long experience has fitted him better than any one else to write an impartial review of the inside workings of that mysterious centre known as "Wall Street." Mr. Pratt states in his preface, and his book bears him out, that he has simply reported facts as they actually exist and has left others to speculate and theorize as to why they are not something totally different. As a result his book has a permanent value.

BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON, the Norwegian novelist, dramatist, and poet, recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, and not only all Norway but all Scandinavia celebrated it with him, Denmark and Sweden taking part with deputations and addresses and processions. A correspondent of the *London Sphere* writing of the celebration says: "Telegrams, greetings, and addresses from all parts of the world poured in upon the poet during the day. Among the addresses was one from the people of Denmark with over 20,000 signatures. The celebrations in the Norwegian capital began last Monday week (December 8th), his birthday, with a festival performance at the National Theatre, when his powerful drama, 'Paul Lange and Tora Parsl-erg,' was performed. The poet and his wife were present and were received with great ovations. After the performance a students' torchlight procession arrived in front of the theatre, from the balcony of which he received the students' homage. On the following day a great public banquet was given in his honor by the leading citizens, politicians, men of letters and science, and artists. Outside Norway, Björnson's birthday was also celebrated by festival performances of his plays at the principal theatres in Denmark and Germany. A considerable sum of money, subscribed by his countrymen as a national gift to the poet and his wife on his birthday, will, according to their wishes, be devoted to a pension fund for teachers, in whose useful and arduous profession Björnson has always taken the greatest interest."

AN ENTERTAINING paper on Björnson and his home life appeared in the January number of *The Critic*, written by John Nilsen Laurvik, who has known him since childhood and who spent a number of weeks with the poet in his Norwegian home last summer. Notwithstanding the remarkable and seemingly universal outburst of acclaim which welcomed Björnson on the occasion of his recent anniversary, his radical views on politics and religion have made him many enemies among his own countrymen and especially among the members of the conservative party, whose policies he has fought so long and effectively with tongue and pen. How unpopular he was years ago in some parts of Norway may be judged

by an account which Mr. Laurvik gives of a reception accorded to the poet when he once appeared in a little Norwegian town to speak on some current issue. "When he appeared on the platform he was allowed to speak for a while and then a number of school-girls began the concert that ended in such a bedlam of noise that he was forced to retire, and, to avoid the welcome that awaited him on the outside, he made his retreat by the rear door." Adverse sentiment, however, respecting Björnson and his views has been greatly modified since that day and he is respected now even where he is still feared and misunderstood. Mr. Laurvik tells us that the dominating purpose of Björnson's later life has been to further the union of the Germanic race, and to this all his energies are turned. The poet lives on an estate called Anlestad in Gudbrandsdalen and is seldom seen elsewhere except when he makes occasional visits during the winter to Christiania and Copenhagen.

SOMETHING, PERHAPS, which may properly be called a side light is thrown upon the literary tastes and reading habits of the class of men who figure in Ralph Conner's stories by the Canadian camp-reading movement. These libraries were inaugurated for the benefit of the numerous lumber and mining camps and townships. The secretary declares that fiction is undoubtedly most acceptable. He thought that eighty-five per cent. of the books read in the camp came under that head. These men worked hard and needed mental recreation. They would read only a little biography, and less science and history. It was no use sending them books they would not read. "Even a good detective story is better than nothing," says the secretary, which is rather a doubtful compliment for Dr. Conan Doyle.

D. APPLETON & CO. have issued an effective poster for Sir Gilbert Parker's new book, "Donovan Pasha." In design, it is a reminder of the terrible pirate of Frank R. Stockton's last book, "Kate Bonner"; but in place of the pirate there appears the figure of Dicky Donovan in the uniform of an Egyptian officer, holding a big bulldog revolver ready for business.

A HINT of the genesis of Frank H. Spearman's novel, "Doctor Bryson," is found in the fact that the author comes of a family of physicians and was himself destined for that profession, being prevented from taking it up only by protracted ill-health. Mr. Spearman is a resident of Chicago.

JOHN R. CARLING, author of "The Shadow of the Czar," is an exceedingly modest author. His publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., are unable to obtain autobiographical information from him or secure his photograph. "The Shadow of the Czar" is an Anthony Hope-like story of Russian intrigue which was published simultaneously in this country and England.



THE MAYOR OF DOGTOWN—FROM "DOGTOWN," BY MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.



BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON, THE FAMOUS NORWEGIAN AUTHOR, AND HIS WIFE.



THE FINALE OF ACT I. OF "THE SILVER SLIPPER."

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SANDOL MILLIKEN AND EDWARD HARRIGAN,
Whose acting in "The Bird in the Cage," at the Bijou,
have made that play a popular success.—Chickering.MISS ANNIE RUSSELL,
As the demure waif in "Mice and Men,"
at the Garrick.—Perkins.MRS. SHANA CUMMING,
An oratorio singer of note, now touring
in the West in concert.—Schervier.FLORA PARKER AND DAN MCAVOY,
As Fatima and Bluebeard in the gorgeous spectacle,
"Mr. Bluebeard," at the Knickerbocker.—Hall.DE WOLF HOPPER,
Who is meeting success in "Mr. Pickwick,"
at the Herald Square.—Lyons.MARGUERITE CLARK,
As Polly, the principal female rôle in
"Mr. Pickwick."—Lyons.HELEN REDMOND,
The handsome Dolores in "Florodora,"
now at the Academy.—Marcess.EDNA WALLACE HOPPER,
Whose sprightliness is a feature of "The
Silver Slipper."—McIntosh.

"THE LITTLE PRINCESS,"

Mrs. Burnett's successor to "Little Lord Fauntleroy," at the Criterion—Millie James, who plays the title part, is the figure in white in the centre.—Hall.

THE AMUSEMENT SEASON AT ITS GAYEST.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE OVERBEARING insolence of a great corporation, as unnecessary as it is impolitic, and as unusual, I might add, as it is unwise, is illustrated by the recent experience of a stockholder in the Standard Oil Company. Armed with a proxy to represent shares owned by his wife, and in accordance with the regular printed invitation of the company to all of its stockholders, to attend its annual meeting, he started from New York about nine o'clock in the morning, for the office of the Standard Oil Company, at Bayonne, N. J., where the meeting was to be held at 10:45 A. M. Taking the ferry to Jersey City and a trolley line toward Bayonne, he was shunted off to a little old-fashioned street-car line, which finally landed him on the outskirts of the Standard Oil Company's works, a mile from the office at which the meeting was held.

After making inquiries of watchmen, workmen, switchmen, and flagmen, at the various railroad crossings in the yards, he succeeded in threading his way through a labyrinth of tanks, pipes, cars, and buildings, until, at about eleven o'clock in the morning, he reached a commonplace brick building on the very edge of the bay. He was told to climb two flights of stairs on the outside of the structure, and there, hidden away in a loft, without a sign to indicate its location, the annual meeting of the great and powerful Standard Oil Company was being held. Inquiring of a clerk the location of the board room, this gentleman had an experience which I propose to let him tell about in his own words. He is a well-known New Yorker, of some prominence in financial and business circles, and his experience may be of interest to the general public. He says: "Entering the room where the meeting was to be held, I found a fine-looking, courteous, middle-aged gentleman, seated by the side of a large table, upon which were piled the proxies sent in by stockholders, authorizing Messrs. Rockefeller, Flagler, and others, to represent them at the meeting. The gentleman was in earnest conversation with a visitor, apparently on some other matter than that which concerned the stockholders. This visitor shortly departed and the gentleman turned to me. I asked if this was the meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company. He replied that it was, and I then discovered that I was the only stockholder from the outside who was present. I inquired if an annual report of the earnings of the company had been presented. The reply was in the negative, the gentleman remarking that the stockholders apparently had not attended the meetings or cared particularly to see an annual report. Meeting his courtesy with courtesy, I ventured to suggest that it was the custom at annual meetings to present for the information of the stockholders, something regarding the condition of the property, to which the stockholders, as partners in the concern, were obviously entitled.

"The gentleman at once became more serious and asked my name and whom my proxy represented. He immediately stepped into an adjoining office for confidential consultation with the clerks assembled there, and in a moment several of them hurried into the room where I was and made an inspection of what appeared to be the stock books. I was the subject of a good deal of scrutiny and was apparently an object of decided interest. After a time my credentials were accepted, and I ventured again to ask my courteous friend who represented the company, whether he was able to give me a statement bearing on the company's business for the year. Courteous as ever, but not quite as suave, he declined to say more than that he must refer me to Mr. Dodds, the solicitor of the company, at the New York office.

"I asked if it was not somewhat unusual to refer a stockholder in such a matter to the company's attorney, and he replied that he had nothing more to say excepting that if I wanted information I must consult the attorney. I asked the gentleman if he was an officer of the company, and he said he was and that he was a director. I asked

if, as a director, he declined to impart information regarding the company's affairs to its stockholders. He again replied, somewhat frigidly, that he must refer me to Mr. Dodds. I asked the director to give me his name and he unhesitatingly gave it as Mr. Barstow. I bade Mr. Barstow good-day and tramped a mile back to the street-car, through the gases and stenches of the Standard Oil works, and returned to my office in New York. I have not been a believer in anti-trust legislation, but I am changing my mind."

The experience of my friend justifies the advice I have given to stockholders, that they refuse to hand over their proxies, year after year, to officers of corporations who use the proxies solely for selfish purposes. Gradually it is dawning on the minds of shareholders that they have rights. At the recent annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at Philadelphia, so many dissatisfied stockholders gathered that the meeting was adjourned to a large hall. The officers were compelled to listen to very plain statements and to answer the complaints the stockholders presented. Nothing was lost by this protest, and one of the practical results of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution in favor of the resumption of dividends.

Right on this line I might add that the scheme of a voting trust, which has in late years become the fashionable instrumentality by which great financiers maintain control of corporations long after they have sold their shares in them, also deserves investigation. Mr. Morgan testified, at a recent hearing, that his concern held comparatively little of the Southern Railway stock, and yet the shareholders have turned over to him and two other financiers all their stock in a voting trust which puts control of the road in the hands of three men for five years. These men need not even own a share of the stock. The control of the Erie is in the hands of Mr. Morgan and his associates, as trustees. Other

great systems are in the custody of financial interests who have, by courtesy of the stockholders, assumed all the rights of the latter, and in many instances without making any return.

The time will come when this sort of financial juggling with the properties representing hundreds of millions of dollars will not be so freely tolerated. It is easy to see the wonderful opportunities speculators can find in a power thus intrusted to them. If this power were used strictly for the benefit of all the other stockholders no one would find fault. The need of legislation to protect minority interests in our great corporations becomes more pressing every day, and this, as much as anything, is stimulating the demand for socialistic legislation.

One or two of my readers have questioned whether I am not inclined to be too pessimistic. They insist that the country is tremendously prosperous, that collections are good, that the working masses are employed, and that wages are higher than ever before, and they see no reason why I should not be a bull. The trouble is that the market has discounted our prosperity. The public will not buy stocks on a dividend-paying basis netting the buyer scarcely more than he can obtain from a savings-bank. No one wants to buy a railroad stock or bond on a 4 per cent. basis, when he can get 4 or 5 per cent. for his money by loaning it on the Street. There must be a lower level of prices, which means extensive liquidation, before we can have another well-sustained bull movement.

The trouble with the market, too, is that there are too many stocks for sale and too little money with which to buy them. The sensitiveness of the market is illustrated by its trepidation when the Secretary of the Treasury asked the national banks to comply with the law and substitute government bonds for the State and municipal bonds which some of them, by his permission, had deposited as security for public

Continued on following page.

To the Person

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Dept. B, 52 Broadway, New York

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 12 to 24, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 4. NINETY-SECOND STREET PAVING AND CURBING, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 9, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 9 to 22, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 10. WHITLOCK AVENUE OPENING, from Southern Boulevard to Hunt's Point Road. Confirmed March 11, 1902; entered January 7, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 7, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 12 to 24, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, SECTION 10. LONGFELLOW STREET SEWER, from West Farms Road to Westchester Avenue.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 11. BOSTON ROAD SEWER, from East 173d Street to Southern Boulevard; EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET (Tremont Avenue) SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to Belmont Avenue; also CLINTON AVENUE SEWER, between East 177th Street and Crotona Park, North; SEDGWICK AVENUE SEWER, from Fordham Road to East 183d Street, also EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD STREET BRANCH SEWER, from Sedgwick Avenue to Loring Place.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 9, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 15 to 28, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 10. DAWSON STREET PAVING AND CURBING, from Westchester Avenue to Leggetts Lane.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 14, 1903.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING,
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York" will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Application in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of the assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, HOME STREET SEWER, from Whitlock Avenue to Hoe Street.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH STREET SEWER, from the Southern Boulevard to Arthur Avenue; CLINTON AVENUE SEWER, between East 180th Street and East 182d Street; CROTONA AVENUE SEWER, between East 180th Street and East 182d Street; BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, between East 179th Street and East 182d Street; also, HUGHES AVENUE SEWER, between East 177th Street and East 182d Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8, WEST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET OPENING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Kingsbridge Road. Confirmed November 24, 1902; entered January 16, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 16, 1903.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12, TIE-BOUT AVENUE OPENING, from East 180th Street to Fordham Road. Confirmed December 3, 1902; entered January 17, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 17, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7, MANHATTAN AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from 100th Street to 110th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11, PLIMPTON AVENUE OPENING, from Boscobel Avenue to Featherbed Lane. Confirmed December 4, 1902; entered January 16, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

1ST WARD, HAMILTON AVENUE SEWER from St. Mark's Place to Stuyvesant Place.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, January 16, 1903.

Women in Sign Literature.

AS EVERYBODY knows, the satirists and comic versifiers of early times were never weary of hitting off the alleged weakness of the fair sex in the matter of loquacity, and many of the epigrams, caricatures and other productions of the wits of the older days had their point in this direction. It is fair to say that the practice continues to a considerable extent among the joke-writers of the present day. The notion as to woman's loquacity found frequent expression at one time in various European countries, but chiefly in England, on public signs, the favorite form being that of the picture of a woman minus her head. The idea was, a woman, like our Indians, was only "good," "quiet," or "silent" when she was dead and beyond the power of speech. A curious example of this emblem was seen formerly in a public sign at Widford, England, in the shape of a half-length portrait of Henry VIII. on one side, and, on the reverse, a woman without a head, dressed in the costume of the time. In a volume of Dutch sign-board inscriptions of the seventeenth century are several verses which figured under the sign of the Good Woman. One of these may be translated as follows:

Here you may find a good woman,
Faithfully portrayed from the life;
Nothing is wanting but her head.
Because that turns about with every wind.
If the head had been left her
She never would have been good in all her life.

In Italy it is also known, and serves as a sign to many a wayside resort to this day. Readers who visited Turin will remember the kind reception of la "Buona Moglie" in that town. In Paris it gives its name to a street, Rue de la Femme sans Tete. The picture in France is generally accompanied by the legend "Tout en est bon," the plain inference being that everything is good in woman except her head—her ever-changing whims and fancies.

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THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL

Be a
PAGE-DAVIS
Man

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

moneys. The Secretary of the Treasury went beyond the law in order to prevent a panic, and established the worst kind of a precedent, which may some day rise up to plague the nation. He has given the banks until August next to make the change, and the whole matter is said to involve only fifteen or twenty million of deposits. Yet the money market and the Street both grew apprehensive when the Secretary's order was made public.

It is easier to be a bull than a bear. Most of the public is on the bull side, and that is the popular side for a writer to take, but I am not on the bull side, because I have passed through too many experiences to mistake the signs of the times. The situation that confronts us is no different from that which we have had before. The newcomer in Wall Street is not familiar with its ups and downs. He has no recollections of other bull periods and of the panics that followed them, and therefore he is loath to believe that the prosperity which seems to abound on every side can ever end. He fails to realize the significance of the continued depression in the iron and steel industries of Europe, and he overlooks the growing imports of foreign iron and steel products which are flooding our markets and which are a serious menace to one of our greatest industries.

The daily tramp of thousands of unemployed men in the streets of London does not concern him, or at least he thinks it does not. The carefully-guarded secret conferences of Western railway managers, who find their plans baffled by the increasing demands of hundreds of thousands of railway employes for higher wages, are not talked about, but are rather suppressed by the daily papers. Multiplying evidences show that railway earnings during the current year, in spite of the freight congestion, will decrease. The tremendous increase in the stock and bonds of our railroads, footing up last year over a billion dollars, does not seem to the neophyte in Wall Street like an argument for the bears. The persistent strength of the money market, the continued fear of large gold exports, the notable weakness of a number of industrial combinations, the difficulties syndicate operators are having in efforts to launch new enterprises—all these factors, which make for adverse conditions, are entirely overlooked by the man who only sees the flag of prosperity flying over the stock ticker.

I am not predicting a panic and a smash

Continued on following page.

DIAMONDS on Credit

Why cramp yourself financially to wear diamonds? Why not use your credit with Loftis? Select any Diamond in our million dollar stock and have it handed to you at your own door or place of business. If you like the Diamond, and are convinced that it is from 15 to 20 per cent better value than you can get elsewhere, pay one-fifth of the price and keep it, paying the balance in a series of eight equal monthly payments that you will hardly miss from your earnings.

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LOFTIS' only requirement is a disposition to do as you agree to do, and a sufficient earning capacity to enable you to spare a few dollars from your income each month—usually from \$5 to \$10. You simply make a selection of a Diamond ring, brooch, locket, earrings and cuff buttons or a Watch—LOFTIS DOES THE REST. There is no delay, disappointment, publicity, security or interest. There is no risk or expense involved in asking to have a Diamond sent for inspection, for LOFTIS pays all express charges.

LOFTIS' ESTABLISHMENT is the largest Diamond Credit Business in the world, and one of the oldest (Established in 1888.) It is responsible beyond question, and refers to any bank, and, for instance, Ask your local banker how LOFTIS is rated in the commercial world. He will turn to his Dun or Bradstreet's book of commercial ratings, and tell you that no house stands higher in credit, promptness and reliability and that its representations may be accepted without question.

LOFTIS' CASH OFFER: Pay cash for any Diamond and you will be given a bill of sale with the option of returning the Diamond at any time within one year and having all you paid refunded in spot cash—less ten per cent. If you selected a fifty-dollar Diamond, you could wear it for a whole year and then return it and get \$45 in cash, thus having the pleasure and prestige of wearing a beautiful Diamond for less than ten cents per week. We can make this offer for the reason that we are direct importers of Diamonds, buying from the cutters of Amsterdam in larger quantities than any other house in our line of business, and from the further fact that Diamonds are increasing in value at the rate of about twenty per cent annually.

LOFTIS' MONEY BACK OFFER: Remember that we offer to send first payment (one-fifth of the price) with your order, for we promptly and cheerfully refund what you have paid in cash, you conclude not to buy. Write today for our beautifully illustrated catalogue—worth its weight in gold to any intending Diamond buyer. It shows thousands of beautiful pieces and answers every question about our goods, prices, terms and the Loftis System.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

all along the line. I have believed, and still believe, that there must still be a fluctuating market with a downward tendency until a lower level of prices has been reached. Recent movements in the market show that this is about what may be expected this year. Those who have money to buy and pay for stocks on reactions, can engage in profitable transactions, but the situation is entirely different from that which followed McKinley's election, when the purchasers of stocks could set them aside in anticipation of a heavy profit in a well-sustained bull movement. We have a growing bear sentiment, too, that must not be overlooked, and as strong manipulators range themselves on the bear side, they are making it more difficult for prices to advance and easier for them to decline. This is a year in which speculators should operate only on abundant margins and with the greatest caution.

"Hancock": Not at present.
"R. E. C.": Illinois: Complaint noted.
"K. E.": Philadelphia: Letter referred.
"H.": Meadville, Penn.: Not at present.
"Junior": Holyoke: Not an investment.
"A.": Newark, N. J.: It is not an investment.
"Lamb": Philadelphia: It is neither honest nor practical.

"B.": Allentown, N. J.: The concern has a fair rating.
"B.": Glasgow, Scotland: Letter received. Answer by mail.

"H.": So. Dartmouth, Mass.: Letter referred to proper department.
"K.": Charleston, S. C.: You are on the preferred list for six months.

"C.": Pulaski, N. Y.: You are on my preferred list for three months more.

"D.": Newport: I find no rating for the parties and have no reliable report.

"W. J. G.": Georgia: I would have nothing to do with the stock or its promoter. Both are unsavory.

"C.": Marion, Ind.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the New York Suburban Development Company.

"B.": Whitman, Mass.: From the latest reports there is nothing in the properties that justifies the prices asked for the shares.

"S.": Raton, N. M.: I do not advise putting your money in the hands of any concern dealing in tips on the race track. Gambling on the stock exchange is bad enough.

"F. P. C.": Illinois: You are on my preferred list for six months. I regard your Chicago and Alton 34s favorably.

"S.": Brooklyn: You can buy the Pittsburgh stocks through Humphries Miller, a prominent member of the Pittsburgh stock exchange, Tradesmen's Building, Pittsburgh.

"H.": Memphis, Tenn.: The proposition of the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining and Development Company looks absurdly liberal and I see nothing in it to commend.

"S.": Stoughton, Mass.: (1) Very well; follow your own judgment and see where you come out. (2) Because it is not an investment. (3) It has no rating and is not regarded with favor.

"M. B.": New York: (1) No. (2) No. (3) No. (4) Have nothing to do with him. (5) I would not deal with it. (6) You had better leave all such concerns alone. They are after your money.

"Conf.": Lima, O.: I have no use for a concern that guarantees 10 per cent. interest per month. The three concerns you mention have no rating and are all regarded with great disfavor. Don't buy gold bricks.

"G.": New York: (1) Rock Island common and United States Realty common, on declines, can be bought for a quick turn, as powerful influences in the stock market dominate them. (2) I would hold for the present.

"B. B.": Buffalo, N. Y.: It is one of the new tricks of the trade for bunco-steerers on Wall Street to send out correspondence offering to buy shares in which they are interested and thus make a fictitious market for them. Have nothing to do with any of these concerns. (2) No.

"Transit.": St. Louis: (1) Manipulators are in absolute control and are working it for their own benefit. I see little intrinsic value in the property and if the shares are advanced again, I would get out. I hesitate to advise purchases at any price.

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On their merits, the shares can hardly ever sell at par.

"T.": Pittsburgh: The advertisement signed "Jasper" offering to speculate with other people's money, which you send me from the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is evidently a fraud. The man who signed it is trying to trade on the popularity of my financial column, and should be exposed and denounced.

"H. I.": New York: (1) Suit has been brought before the Attorney-General against the concern you mention. (2) If I had a profit in United States Steel, I would take it. You ought to be able to get out without a loss. One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.

"B.": Albany: I would not class the stock of the La Plata Consolidated Mining Company as an investment. The company has done considerable work, some of which turned out to be quite as useless as it was expensive, and its capital of \$1,000,000 is large. I will endeavor to secure a statement.

"R.": Ottawa: (1) After sharp reactions, Missouri Pacific, Atchison preferred, Norfolk and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, and Wabash Debenture B's, Corn Products, People's Gas, and Colorado Coal and Iron, will give you opportunities for a turn, and possibly for a long pull. (2) Gold exports in February are generally expected.

Continued on following page.

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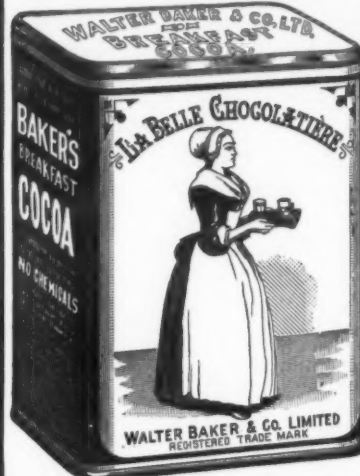
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Thousands suffer from a short, hacking Cough who might be cured by Piso's Cure.

POPULAR clamor is going the rounds for the famous Extra Dry Champagne, *Cook's Imperial*. Try it! You will like it.

Tommy—"Pop, what is meant by the sense of humor?"

Father—"The sense of humor, my son, consists largely of knowing when not to be funny."

The superiority of the Sohmer Pianos is recognized and acknowledged by the highest musical authorities, and the demand for them is steadily increasing in all parts of the country.

"THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY"
Charters Procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for Corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst.-Sec. of State, Huron, South Dakota, or Room K, 20th Floor, 220 Broadway, New York.

PUBLISHERS,
PRINTERS AND
LITHOGRAPHERS

Desiring paper of superior excellence and uniformity can secure it of the makers of the papers used in the various publications of THE JUDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"J." Danville, Penn.: Answer by mail.
 "Anxious," Marblehead: Answer by letter.
 "Potomac": My information is unfavorable.
 "C. N.," Brooklyn: Most of them should be let alone.

"X. Y. Z.": (1) It is purely a money-making speculation. (2) No. Risky.

"A." Rutland: I would have nothing to do with the securities of the companies to which you refer.

"S." Munhall, Penn.: I believe in Union Pacific's future, but the market is likely to have reactions, and if you are well protected you may be able to slide out.

"Ignorance": I do not believe that "buying United States Steel common is better than buying a United States government bond." Nor do I believe in the attractive but deceptive offer of the Lincoln Financial Bureau. All the quick-get-rich concerns are very properly distrusted by financiers who seek security more than anything else.

"J. H. C.," New York: The earnings of Louisville and Nashville justify the high opinion you have of its security. I do not regard it as cheap at prevailing prices, considering that it only pays five per cent. Prior lien bonds can be purchased giving better returns, though, of course, there is always the prospect of increased dividends on good railroad shares.

"J. K.," Jersey City, N. J.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) Highly speculative and not an investment. (2) I am not favorably inclined to such propositions as a rule. They are a speculative risk. Stocks listed on the exchange are much better to deal in. You can dispose of them at any time at some price.

"E. G.," Dayton: The company you speak of is engaged in the business of obtaining leases of oil lands which are not expensive, and then selling enough of the company's stock to develop the property. This, of course, enables the company, in case a good oil well is struck, to make a good profit, at very little risk. The officers seem to be successful men in their line of business.

"H.," Wyanet, Ill.: The Chicago and Alton 34 first liens stand very well, and with cheaper money and a greater demand for investment securities might sell higher, but money has not been seeking investment in the bond market as freely as usual thus far this year, and a serious slump in stocks would no doubt carry down the prices of many of the new issue of bonds.

"Rockman," Wood, Harmon & Company operate very successfully in suburban property in greater New York and have sold a great deal of real estate to the public. The United Cities Realty Corporation, organized by them, proposes to deal in improved real estate in commercial centers. There is \$100,000 common stock and \$10,000,000 preferred. Wood, Harmon & Co. hold the common, or most of it, and it alone has the voting power.

"Montana": Casey's figures were notably right in one instance, and many believe that they are pretty nearly right at present and that their publication accounts, in part at least, for the withdrawal of the Amalgamated and other leading copper producers from the association which gave out statistical information on the copper situation to the public. There is no doubt that Amalgamated interests are constantly at work to dominate the copper situation. They usually succeed in what they undertake.

"Banker," Topeka, Kan.: A little volume of statistical tables, giving accurate information relative to railroad and industrial companies, and interesting details of securities dealt in on the stock exchange, edition of 1903, pocket size, has just been issued by Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known bankers, at 27 Pine Street, New York. This is the twentieth annual edition of a very valuable little booklet. A copy will be sent you without charge, if you will mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY and inclose a one-cent stamp.

"M. B.," Albany: (1) I think well of New York Consolidated Gas. Ultimately, developments favorable to the stock may be expected. It pays 8 per cent. and was picked up freely by insiders when it recently declined toward 200. (2) American Telephone and Telegraph profits by its frequent stock dividends. I regard it favorably. United Gas Improvement of Philadelphia, selling for about 112, and paying 1 per cent. quarterly, is also an excellent investment, because of the frequency with which stock dividends are declared.

"Arch," Bangor, Me.: The increase in the dividend of the Northern Securities Company makes the rate 44 instead of 4 per cent. annually. This is not a very generous dividend, considering the price of the shares. You can do better by buying investment bonds, but of course the stock always has a chance of increased dividends; but it must not be forgotten that dividends may be decreased in seasons of depression. Many believe that it would have been wiser for the Northern Securities Company to have increased its surplus rather than its dividends.

"Egypt": (1) Baltimore and Ohio preferred sells lower than the common, because the dividends on the former are limited. (2) Colorado Southern first preferred sold last year from about 60 to about 80. I regard it favorably. (3) Your question is not clear. (4) Read the annual report. There is only \$5,000,000 of St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred (5) It pays four per cent. and at 80 is reasonable. (6) It is an industrial. (7) My opinion has been expressed several times of late. It is a fair speculation. You should be a subscriber at the home office.

"L.," Tower, Minn.: (1) I find no rating. (2) Greene Consolidated and Daly-West stand as well as any of the cheaper copper properties. No one explains the decline in Daly-West or the reason for reports regarding a reduction of its dividends. The decline in silver naturally affects the earnings. Bear in mind that whatever is taken out of a mine diminishes the assets to a certain extent. (3) The advance in Canadian Pacific has been so continuous that I would only purchase it now on reactions.

"S.," Baltimore: I should always take a reasonable profit and not wait for a big advance for anything in such a market. (2) I do not believe that the J. E. Gardner Company, or any other company, can honestly guarantee 5 per cent. interest weekly on your investment. Keep away from all such offers as W. E. Forest & Co. make. Their seductive prospectus should not mislead you. I know of no reliable parties of high standing who operate pools and deals for confiding customers on an honest and guaranteed basis. (3) Excellent reports are made regarding the mining company. "S.," Manchester, N. H.: (1) We hear no more about a community of railroad interest, because the community does not exist, excepting in spots. The Rock Island and the Chicago Great Western, not to mention the St. Louis and San Francisco, are reaching out in various directions and threatening closer competition with existing lines than they have ever had before. The fight between the Pennsylvania and the Gould systems is a battle of giants, and unless it is settled soon may precipitate considerable trouble. (2) The Horton Investment Company must not be confounded with Henry L. Horton & Co., members of the stock exchange in good standing. I warn my readers against the cheap trick played in Wall Street more than once of late, of sending out circulars bearing names much like those of brokers, bankers, and financiers of high standing, but emanating from concerns that have no rating.

New York, January 29, 1903

JASPER.

COSTS NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE. WRITE US FOR OUR PROPOSITION ANYWAY.

\$20.00 to \$35.00 AND EXPENSES WEEKLY
 NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED
FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.
\$1000 to \$3000 YEARLY INCOME

BIG PROFITS. **Let Us Start You.**
NO HUMBUG, FAKE OR TOY SCHEME. **Don't Be Hard-up.**
 An honest, legitimate enterprise backed by an old, reliable, hustling firm.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.00
GETTING RICH ARE HUNDREDS OF MEN AND WOMEN.
 Read how they do it and then **WRITE US TO-DAY.**

Who has not heard or read of the wonderful success of our agents; the big sales and marvelous results obtained by users of our Quaker Hot Air and Vapor Bath Cabinets.
 Why not start in business for yourself, reap all the profits and get a standing in your community? We offer you a chance to own a business, to employ help and make money.
 If you are not satisfied to continue slaving for others, are making less than \$35.00 weekly, it will pay you to read every word of this announcement, as it will not appear again. If you read it and take advantage of the opportunity offered, you will never regret it.

We start you in this profitable business. We furnish everything. We teach you absolutely free how to conduct it.
Over 1,000,000 Cabinets already sold.
Over 12,000,000 to be sold.
Agents' profits about \$30,000,000.

WHAT A FEW OF OUR PEOPLE ARE DOING.



C. SMITH, of COLO., profits first month over \$400. Advises his friends to try an agency. Says customers are delighted.

REV. A. McDANIEL cured himself of Grippe, Kidney Trouble, and Heart Trouble, and sold over \$400 worth of Cabinets.

MR. GLEASON, of MINN., made over \$1,777 the first year, and says that any intelligent person, willing to work, can make \$100 to \$150 per month at this business and only work half time.

J. H. WISE, writes: "Sold 12 Quakers the first day; orders 76 more."

E. R. CLAY writes: "Sold 9 Quakers the first day, 35 in three days. Giving splendid satisfaction."

R. DOERGE writes: "Sold 10 Quakers one afternoon. Ship 25 more."

L. L. ELLIOTT, writes: "Tried two days, and sold 17 Quakers." Orders 75 more.

ROBERT PEART sold over 1000 Quakers the first year.

HAYWOOD GARRETT ordered 625 Cabinets in three and one-half months.

CLEGG SERWE took orders for 825 Cabinets in 8 months.

LADIES DOING SPLENDID.



MRS. FLORA BEARD, of N. Y., made over \$400 profit in a short time selling to friends and neighbors. Any energetic wife or mother should do as well.

MRS. GIGNAC, of CALIF., did not neglect her household duties and sold 111 Cabinets to her friends. Says all are delighted.

MISS NESNE made \$305 profit.

MISS EMMA WIGGINS sold over \$400 worth of Cabinets in spare hours.

MRS. MUNCY, of TEXAS, sold 5 Quakers first two hours. Over \$200 profit a month.

A well-to-do farmer sells over \$3,000 of Quakers in 5 months.

MR. VANTASSEL of CAN. was laid up six weeks with lumbago unable to work. He tried almost every remedy recommended without relief. Accidentally he saw a circular of our Quaker Bath Cabinet, ordered one, took three baths; pain and swelling vanished and he drove 30 miles that day, something he had not done for months before.

Having spare time he accepted agency, and in less than five months sold over \$2,000 worth of our Quaker Cabinets. He writes Sept. 7: "The fame of your Quaker Cabinet and its wondrous remedial power has gone far and wide, so that I am now receiving orders by mail from all directions. I have tried four different kinds of Vapor Baths which were claimed to be equal to or as good as yours, but I find that such is not the case."

MR. JOHNSON, a hardware merchant, was laid up with lumbago. Could not go to his shop. He used the treatment one night, and gave me my first order. He is cured, and has sent me several dozen customers already.

A MR. BENNETT was suffering great pain from **Varicose Veins.** Could not sleep. I left him a Cabinet on trial over night, and when I called next day he paid for it, and said it was worth \$100, for he slept that night as sound as a child—something he has not done for weeks before.

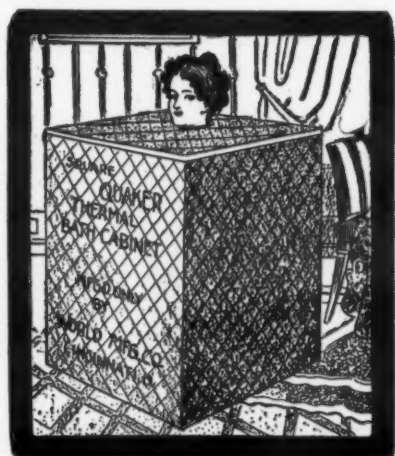
A MR. LESLIE, a sufferer from Locomotor Ataxia, could not sleep with the sensation of his limbs. First trial did him much good. He slept sound, and the Quaker is doing him more good than all the doctors and their medicine.

A MR. JOHNSON, an implement dealer, had a very severe cold. Strong indications of typhoid fever. Used the Quaker once, broke up entirely the cold and fever and said it was worth the price for the first using.

A MISS RAYMOND suffered intensely from bronchitis. Tried the Quaker and was immediately relieved, and has since sent 8 customers to me.

A MRS. REYNOLDS was laid up with rheumatism. Suffered with a severe pain and swelling in her side caused by liver trouble. Four baths entirely freed her from the pain and swelling, and less than a month's treatment cured her entirely.

Dr. Thompson and Dr. McDiarmid both used the Quaker in their families and also with their patients, and recommend them highly.



Our Famous Quaker Cabinet. — Over 300,000 sold in 1902. — Greatest seller and money maker for Agents known.

WE WANT

both general and local agents in every State; also managers to look after and appoint agents, men and women who expect to work diligently, and earn from \$1500.00 to \$3,000.00 annually.

DEMAND IS ENORMOUS.

Patented seven years ago, the demand to-day is so great that over 300,000 Cabinets were sold last year. Hundreds of men and women are growing rich working with us.

500,000 CABINETS SHOULD BE SOLD IN 1903.

Everybody buys, men and women, rich and poor, sick and well.

Think of the millions of bulky, costly, expensive Bath Tubs sold, requiring expensive fittings, etc., and are their only common water Baths, inferior to Hot Air and Vapor Baths, and Quaker Bath Cabinets.

Think of the millions of families who have no bathing facilities, in every city, town, village and among farmers.

Think of the hundreds of thousands of tired, nervous, half-sick men and women, who would be greatly benefited and invigorated by the Quaker.

Write to-day to THE WORLD MFG. CO., 920 World Building, Cincinnati, O.

[We recommend above firm as thoroughly reliable.]—EDITOR.

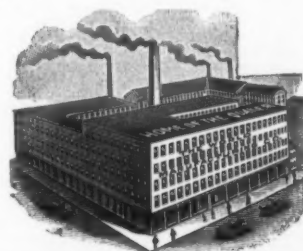
Think, why do a million people spend time and money yearly at Hot Springs, Mineral Springs, and Health Resorts? Because they are not aware that the Quaker is a Hot Springs treatment at home, and will do them more benefit at less expense than a trip.

Think of the 20 millions of people who would go to Hot Springs and Health Resorts yearly if they but had the money. Tell them of the Quaker. It is truly a Hot Springs at home. Here is an immense field.

Think of the millions of persons sick, suffering, or afflicted in some way. Give them our booklet. Tell them of the marvelous cures the Quaker has performed. They will spend their last dollar for it if necessary.

Think of the millions of ladies suffering from female ills. Astonishing is the benefit of the Hot Air Baths for women and children. Here is a splendid opportunity for lady agents.

Think of the millions of dollars paid annually for doctor bills, medicine bills, that can all be saved.



Factory and Offices of World Mfg. Co., Cincinnati. Largest in their line in the world. Capital \$100,000.00. Employ 200 to 300 people.

READER, CAN YOU NOT SEE WHY MILLIONS OF OUR QUAKER CABINETS

will be sold within the next few years? **WILL NOT 9 OF EVERY 10 PEOPLE you visit buy before you leave?** And would not everyone buy if they had the money to spare? It is not only economy but an absolute necessity to own and use a Quaker Cabinet, if you wish to be strong, healthy, cleanly and enjoy vigor, vitality, and live to an old age.

ASTONISHING HOW QUICKLY AND EASILY THEY SELL.

No ordinary canvassing is necessary. We do not care whether you ever had an hour's experience or not. If industrious, and will do what we tell you, failure should be impossible.

OUR NEW PLAN.

Let us send you 6 or 12 Quaker Cabinets. Use one yourself and learn of this grand invention. You will never part with it. Then leave 6 or 12 Cabinets with responsible people to try over night, to convince them of its marvelous power. They will be surprised and delighted. Call the next morning, and you should sell 9 out of 10. Collect your money and order more. No need of experience or being a talker. The Cabinet almost sells itself.

Remember we **teach you the business absolutely free.** We make your interest ours, assist you in every possible way to enable you to succeed. We do business upon honor.

We also want you to call upon Physicians, Ministers, Editors and Drug-stores and interest them in our goods.

EMPLOY HELP, BECOME INDEPENDENT AND MAKE MONEY.

We want **general agents and managers** to appoint local agents, both men and women. By our plan with 10 agents appointed, a general agent should make from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per day.

IF PARTLY EMPLOYED you could handle sub-agents during your spare hours, evenings and vacations, or have your wife, brother or some friend assist you. Hundreds of persons are out of employment and would be glad of a chance as local agents.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS.—OUR ENORMOUS ADVERTISING.

The Quaker Hot Air and Vapor Bath Cabinet is to-day an absolute necessity. It has done away with physicians and medicine, superseded Hot Springs, Mineral Baths, and Bath Tubs. It is a perpetual friend to good health, and an instant master of nearly every disease. To prospective agents upon request, we will write showing them the enormous profits to be made in this business.

The demand for these Cabinets everywhere is enormous, because we are **spending \$350,000.00 in advertising** in the best papers, creating an enormous demand, and we want a good representative in every locality to represent and sell these goods, accept orders which we refer to you, manage affairs in the branch offices, oversee the detail work as directed by us. No loafers or idlers wanted.

HOW TO GET A POSITION.

If you want a **good position at big wages** backed by an old, reliable, hustling firm, capital \$100,000.00, and have any spare time, drop other things and write us to-day. Give age and full particulars of yourself. You must act quickly, as we are making many appointments daily, and may be asked any day for the very territory you desire to work. Don't fail to write us at once for full particulars of our **new plan and special 1903 proposition.** "Not some other time," but to-day.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Enid": Parties have no rating.
 "P." Augusta: Answered by wire.
 "A." Honolulu: You are on my preferred list for one year.
 "C. O." Chicago: (1) Parties in Utah, who claim to know all about them, speak of the property highly. (2) They are spoken well of.
 "E." Foxcroft, Me.: The three concerns you name had better be left strictly alone. No broker lives who never made a loss for a customer.
 "H." Cleveland, O.: You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) I hear good reports of American Ship Building and am favorably inclined. (2) It has merit.
 "Z." Napa County, Cal.: The concern is engaged in the business of selling at ridiculous prices the shares of ridiculous properties. I would have nothing to do with it.
 "Z." Highland Falls, N. Y.: You are on my preferred list for six months. The Blue Bird mine is in eastern Oregon and looks to me like a very speculative proposition. The other to which you refer is no better.
 "H. D." Chicago: So many of these enterprises are being projected and they are so distant from sources of easy communication that it is difficult to advise, but I will ask for a report from the Commonwealth Mexican Plantation Company and ascertain what their claims are.
 "F. G." Chicago: (1) Good reports are heard about the copper company's property and the development work is said to be proceeding rapidly. (2) The declaration of dividends by oil companies does not always signify that they are earning money for the stockholders. Everything depends upon the character of the management. (3) I do not advise the purchase.
 "D." Delavan, O.: It is always well to take a profit in such a market. It is impossible to tell what price a speculative stock may reach. Sometimes manipulation is at the bottom of a rise. At others, developments particularly favorable to the property give it an advance. In the latter case, the insiders alone know when to buy or sell. You must be governed by your intelligence as well as your instincts.
 "Widow" Watertown, N. Y.: The recent public disclosures concerning the parties who have been selling the stock of the American Penny Express, the Consolidated Oil Companies of California, the International Tire Wheel, and so on, ought to be sufficient to warn you against such schemes. The National Oil Reporter and the Mercantile and Financial Times were sheets gotten out by the same crowd.
 "P." Peoria, Ill.: (1) We still hear reports that the lead trust is shortly to be launched, but there is no confirmation of the rumor that Standard Oil interests are to take a leading part in it. (2) The Northwestern is said to be earning nearly 20 per cent. on both the common and preferred. These are regarded as permanent investments and therefore sell at current high prices. Some day they may sell considerably higher.
 "Laona": (1) Western Union Telegraph has paid its dividends so continuously during all recent periods of financial distress, that many look upon it with much favor. The report that its troubles with the Pennsylvania Railroad may be amicably settled tends to strengthen the stock. It would be easy to advance the price if speculators should actively take it up. (2) I think well of Hocking Valley, but it has had a fair advance.
 "S." Chester, W. Va.: You are on my preferred list for six months. You would be wise to put your surplus funds in stocks sold on the exchanges and which you can close out at pleasure. It looks as if the market would have to go through a process of liquidation this year, but from time to time certain stocks will, no doubt, be benefited by advantageous conditions, combinations, or circumstances. Note the recommendations of my column.
 "B. W." Duluth: It is obviously impossible to set a price at which stocks should be bought with safety, in a market subject to such fluctuations, for instance, as Erie recently had on reports of unexpected and helpful combinations. Similar reports may at any time give a stock a sudden upward turn, or unfavorable developments may give it a shock. Of the stocks you mention, you can trade most safely on a margin for a turn in Norfolk and Western, Kansas City Southern, Toledo St. Louis and Western, Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio.
 "X." Montana: (1) It is said to have some good business men connected with it but I am not able to say that it is a safe investment. (2) If you wish to speculate you could buy Continental Tobacco bonds, or Norfolk and Western stock, or Atchison preferred. If you wish to invest it, you could find plenty of bonds like the Kansas City Southern 3s, the Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s, or stocks like Consolidated Gas, or United Gas Improvement of Philadelphia, which would give you reasonable returns. (3) Not personally.
 "M. E. M." Buffalo: Ontario and Western is distinctively a coal road, but it is largely developing its passenger and general freight business. Its earnings have increased very greatly during the past few years, but it needs considerable expenditures for the development of the property. Ultimately, the stock should sell higher. (2) Atchison preferred looks cheaper than Missouri Pacific at present. (3) The organization of an independent cotton oil company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is reported at Charleston, S. C., with an intimation that it means to fight the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
 "L." Louisville: (1) The proceedings brought against the Haight & Freese Co., of 53 Broadway, New York, is for the annulment of its certificate of incorporation. The complainant alleges that its business is pernicious to legitimate speculation. (2) The reduction of the dividend of the Quincy Mining Company to \$2.50 a share, a little more than half that paid a year ago, has created an impression that the copper situation is not improving. An impression still prevails that the Amalgamated people are gunning for control of the trade and, having failed in efforts to conciliate, are willing to resort to every effort to crush the opposition.
 "H." Emden, Ill.: I certainly would not advise the purchase of the bonds in the mining company to which you allude. First-class investments in industrial bonds can be had that will net you 6 per cent. Not many of these are being offered because speculation naturally drifts to the shares which fluctuate, but which also lack security, as the bonds are a prior lien. Few industrial propositions have a bonded indebtedness. Industrial bonds have been quietly taken from the market during the recent depression by investors who believe in the continued prosperity of the country and who realize how difficult it is to find good 6 per cent. investments. As a result, some of these bonds have risen in price, so that they are yielding only a little more than 5 per cent.
 "E. N." Lakewood, N. J.: The recent statement of the Trust Company of the Republic, which undertook to finance the United States Shipbuilding Company, with unfortunate results, shows the business that some trust companies are engaged in. The public did not take the bonds of the shipbuilding company, and they were sold to a syndicate of bankers in New York, who also received large amounts of the preferred and common stock of the company. The Trust Company of the Republic reports that it expects to make a profit from its connection with the shipbuilding company when the syndicate markets the securities, as the trust company is to receive one-half of the syndicate's net profits. How many other syndicates are awaiting an opportunity to unload, no one dare tell, but there are a good many, and this is one of the threatening aspects of the market, regarding which our leading financiers think the least said the better.
 "A." Hartford: I agree with you that President Roosevelt should direct the Comptroller of the Currency to counsel the bank examiners to be more watchful in the performance of their duties. I have no doubt that you are right in the statement that many of the interior banks and trust companies outside of the great cities are carrying large quantities of stocks for their customers. (2) You are also right in your statement that the higher the rise of prosperity the greater the drop when things begin to decline. You need not be afraid of the big financiers and speculators, however. They know enough to get from under early in the game.
 "G." Groton, Mass.: (1) The selection of Mr. Frick as a member of the finance committee of the steel trust is believed by many to open the way for his promotion to the presidency, in case of Mr. Schwab's retirement. He is a very able man. (2) Increased cost of manufacture, it is said, has interfered somewhat with the earnings of the American Writing Paper Company, and there has been some talk of reducing its capitalization. When it was organized, three or four years ago, the promoters estimated that it would earn 7 per cent on the preferred and about half of that on the common. It really has earned scarcely 4 per cent. on the outstanding preferred and nothing on the common.

New York, January 29, 1903.


JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

READERS OF this column not infrequently submit propositions offered to them by newly organized associations, purporting to do a queer sort of life insurance, investment, and speculative combination business. As a rule, these offers emanate from concerns which have not the authority of any State insurance department behind them. The safest rule is to deal only with companies seasoned by years of experience and whose standing is so high that nobody can question it. The absurdity of seeking life insurance from a company that has still to demonstrate the success of its theories and its management is too obvious to require comment. One who insures his life usually does it for the benefit of his dependents, and surely he will not endanger what he proposes to leave them by running risks in selecting the agency through which he may operate. All this emphasizes the value of the annual reports of the life insurance companies which are now being published. It is not difficult for any reader possessing average intelligence to judge from these reports as to the standing of any company. The statement of its assets and liabilities, of its increasing business, and its reserves and resources, ought to be enough for any one.

"W." Worcester, Mass.: I have no doubt that you will be satisfied with the New York Life.
 "L." Detroit: I am not favorably impressed by the contract of the National Life and Trust Company of Des Moines, to which you refer. Some interesting correspondence regarding these has recently been published in *The Insurance Press*.
 "J. E." New York: If you desire the policy solely for the benefit of your family, an ordinary life would be preferable. If you desire it for their benefit as well as your own, a twenty-year endowment would seem to suit your circumstances.
 "B." Boulder, Colo.: The company you mention started only two or three years ago, and I have often advised my readers not to embark in new-fangled insurance concerns. If you are seeking safety, you had better make a change. If you write me again, please typewrite your letter, or make it more legible.

The Hermit.


Our Costly Brewing

The water used in SCHLITZ Beer comes from six wells, driven down to rock.

The barley is the finest grown, selected personally by a partner in our concern.

The hops come mostly from Bohemia, and cost twice what common hops cost.

Every process of the brewing is in personal charge of two of the brothers who own the business.

All the air that touches SCHLITZ Beer is filtered. Every drop of SCHLITZ Beer is filtered through masses of white wood pulp.

Every bottle is cleaned by machinery four times before using.

After the bottle is filled and sealed, it is sterilized for 1½ hours by the process of M. Pasteur.

Common beer can be brewed for half the cost of SCHLITZ; but our extra cost is all spent to insure absolute purity. Yet common beer and SCHLITZ Beer cost you the same. Why not get the best for your money?

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

A Hint from Thomas Nast.

ONE OF the last official acts of the late Consul-General Thomas Nast was to transmit from Guayaquil, Ecuador, a translation of an advertisement by the municipal council of that fact, inviting tenders for lighting the city by gas or

electricity. Mr. Nast said: "The tenders must be sent to the secretary, municipal council, of this city, not later than February 12th, 1903, under sealed envelope. It is to be hoped that American capital will try to get the contract. Letters are frequently received asking for investment opportunities in this country."

THE UNION PACIFIC

IS KNOWN AS

"The Overland Route"

AND IS THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO ALL PRINCIPAL WESTERN PORTS. 5555

Via Omaha

THE UNION PACIFIC IS

204 miles shorter to . Salt Lake City
 278 miles shorter to . San Francisco
 278 miles shorter to . Los Angeles
 358 miles shorter to . . . Portland

12 hours quicker to Salt Lake City
 16 hours quicker to San Francisco
 16 hours quicker to . . . Los Angeles
 16 hours quicker to Portland

THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Electric Lighted Trains Daily

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to
E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.
 Omaha, Neb.

Take the Short Cut



GO RIGHT TO CARRIAGE HEADQUARTERS

Write to-day for our illustrated catalogue (free) which describes our goods truthfully, explains our method and our guarantees and makes it safe, simple and easy for you to get carriages, harness and horse accessories direct from our factory at wholesale prices.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY.
 Factory and General Office, Columbus, O. Western Office & Distributing House, St. Louis, Mo.
 Write to nearest office.

Business Chances Abroad

FOR THE information of American manufacturers and exporters who may be seeking to find a market for their products in Germany, our consul-general at Berlin, Mr. Frank H. Mason, submits to our State Department many valuable hints and suggestions which have been obtained by him from merchants of standing and experience and confirmed by inquiries received as correspondence. Among the articles which appear to be demanded in Germany, and in which a more or less prosperous trade to that country can be developed by exporters in the United States who will take the trouble to secure good connections and proceed by correct methods, are the following: Dried, smoked and salt fish, paper bags, insulating materials for electrical apparatus, fire extinguishers, axes and shovels, machine tools and machinery, and American shoes. Commercial agents sent to Germany, Mr. Mason says, for effective service, should be fluent in German, with a knowledge of local trade conditions, and an American training and experience in the art of describing, explaining and selling the particular thing that he has to offer. Germany is traversed twice a year by salesmen from French, English, and Belgian exporting firms who can tell all these things, and if Americans are to successfully compete with them, they must be not less competent and enterprising, and must spare no effort to meet these competitors on equal terms.

MR. EDWARD PORRITT, a writer whose authority is of the best, in a special letter to the New York *Evening Post*, dated at Cape Town, South Africa, speaks in glowing terms of the conditions and prospects of American trade in that country. "The American trade in manufactured goods," he says, "has been in existence for not more than six or seven years. Short as has been the time, in two or three lines Americans are in possession of what promises to be a monopoly. They are, for instance, in easy possession of the trade in structural steel. Before the war there was not a single steel frame building in any of the South African cities. To-day there are three in Cape Town, half a dozen more are in hand, and several buildings of the same style are about to be erected in Johannesburg." Elsewhere in his letter, Mr. Porritt says that railway equipment of American make has been introduced to a fairly large extent on the Cape government railways and on the South African railways during the last two years; and he has it direct from Mr. T. R. Price, late general manager of the Cape railways, and now general manager of the central South African railways, that this American railway plant has given every satisfaction. Fifty-six locomotives were added to the rolling stock of these railways in 1901; and of these, ten were from Schenectady and ten from Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN "invasion" seems to have struck even backward and unprogressive Syria, and there is actually a growing demand there, according to our consular agents, for various American products and particularly for American agricultural machinery. Consul Ravndal, located at Beirut, says that for the first time in the annals of Syria an oil-motor flour-mill has been successfully started in that land; it came from Indianapolis, and is now grinding wheat in Lebanon. It will soon have many colleagues, owing to the scarcity of water-power. Among late orders from the United States, not yet filled, Mr. Ravndal mentions a steam plow for Coele-Syria and eighty walking plows for the Haifa district; also, some hay-rakes and mowers, forks, hoes, harrows, land rollers, cultivators, pumps, and petroleum engines, besides a few farm wagons.

ONE OF the countries of the far East that has a great future before it is Siam, whose crown prince has recently favored America with a visit. It is a country considerably larger than the German empire, with a population of nearly six millions and at present under a government favorable to progress and enlightenment in every direction. Bangkok, the capital city, has a population of over one million, and it is up to date with respect to many improvements, and especially in electric lighting and electric trolleys. But there is not, as we are informed by Hamilton King, our consul-general at Bangkok, in the whole of Siam at present one American house competent to consider a government contract, to push American trade, or to represent

American interests. Other nationalities are well represented. A house to succeed in Siam, Mr. King says, must be of a standing that is recognized by the business world—one having connections in America, and whose name is a guaranty for its undertakings. It must be strong enough to consider any business proposition that may come up before it, and be able to attend to the lighter lines of trade as well. Such a house could secure the confidence of the government of Siam at once and would be welcomed by it, and should be able to handle the entire import of American flour into Siam. This now amounts to anywhere between 125,000 and 175,000 sacks per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. And there is no reason why the very large interests in tin goods should not, if wisely handled, result to the greater benefit of both the producers at home and the traders in the Siamese market. The house could also handle clocks, bicycles, sewing-machines, lamps, and other popular lines.

ACCORDING TO a report received at our State Department by Consul-General Barlow, of Mexico City, Mexico, \$500,000,000 gold, in round figures, is the amount of American capital now invested in Mexico by 1,117 American companies, firms, and individuals. This amount has practically all been invested within the past quarter of a century, and about one half of it has been invested within the past five years. The impetus given to Mexico's industries by this enormous augmentation of the nation's working capital accounts in no small degree for the great industrial progress which it has made during the past twenty-five years. With Mexico buying fifty-eight per cent. of all her imports from the United States, and selling eighty per cent. of all her exports to the United States, and with this enormous investment of American capital in Mexico, the commercial bond between the sister republics is one that can hardly be broken. It is one, too, that is constantly growing in strength. The flow of American capital into this republic, General Barlow says, has apparently only begun. Each year Mexico buys more from, and sells more to, the United States. The community of interest is growing daily, and certainly makes for harmony between the two nations.

IN VIEW of the popular outcry in England against goods "made in Germany" it is a very interesting fact that Germany is the only important country (commercially speaking) which receives more goods from Great Britain than Great Britain receives from her. Even little Holland exports more goods to the British Isles than Germany does. The British exports to the United States in 1901 footed up \$188,255,750, an increase over 1900 of \$1,535,975. Of this great trade between the United States and the British Isles, Liverpool receives more goods than any other port, not excepting London, it being the leading entrepot of the imported products of the American plantation, farm, ranch, and dairy. It is estimated that eighty per cent. of the breadstuffs consumed in Great Britain come from abroad, and the United States has the premier place in furnishing these supplies.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



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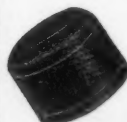
Extract, Bonnet's Wine and Spirit Circular, January 1903.

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